The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. | CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873. | NUMBER 138.

PAPER.

RETURNED.

We have returned to our former location,

110 & 112 East Madison-st.

Our West Side store will be kept open for the present.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

15 to 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

We will make a discount, for CASH, of 15 to 20 per cent on all goods ordered for FALL and WINTER wear.

J. B. HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

130 Dearborn-st.,

Two doors north of Madison.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent,
Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. Chicago.
A. LAGREGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK........Saturday, Jan. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...........Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports........$30.00
To or from German Ports........35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports........38.00

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WRIGHT, RICKART & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

Nos. 119 & 121 LaSalle-st., (Over Open Board) CHICAGO, - - ILL. | No. 10 S. Commercial-st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN J. M'CLELLAN. LOTHROP S. HODGES.

McCLELLAN & HODGES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,
131 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard Coal, all sizes........$12.00
Erie and Briar Hill........11.00
Cannel........10.00
Blossburgh (Morris Run)........10.00
Indiana........10.00
Wilmington........9.50
........7.00

Well screened, and delivered.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.
Office 146 LaSalle-st. Yard No. 1 North Market-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. S. C. ORR,

Late with Field, Leiter & Co., is admitted from this date a member of our firm. CLEAVELAND & JOHNSON.
Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Giles F. Cline, for many years head salesman in our house is this day admitted a partner in the same. The firm name will be continued as heretofore.

HALLOCK & WHEELER,
23 West Randolph-st.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

WANTED.

WE

Want an office, single or en suite, with vault, centrally located, with room for twenty-five clerks. Our rapidly increasing business in the collection of claims necessitates our immediate removal. Call at FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A dividend of two per cent has been declared on the capital stock of the Chamber of Commerce, payable at office of the Secretary, Monday, Jan. 6, 1873. By order of Directors. CHAS. L. RAYMOND, Sec.

N. B.—Parties holding half shares of stock will please present them at the office.

English Nickel Plated Call Bells,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Pullman Palace Car,
Traders' Insurance,
West Division Railway 10 per cent Certificates,
Chicago City Railway,
National Banks.

By HAMMOND & WATSON,
54 Washington-st.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec., 26, 1872.
WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED
Messrs. HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO.,
No. 28 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.,
Our sole agents for the sale of our Flour, the well-known popular brands of Magnolia and Dexter.
SWIGART & PINDELL.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during January and February 1873.

ELY,

Tailor and Draper.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Shirts to measure, EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT IN FIT.

657 Wabash-av.

After March 1, 1873, at

Corner Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

MUSICAL.

Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies,

ATTENTION!

To the following Choice List of

NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and Attractive Cantatas.

FORTY-SIXTH PSALM.............Dudley Buck. $1.00
FESTIVAL CANTATA..............Eugene Thayer. 1.25
GOUNOD'S CHORAL MUSIC.......... .50
Well worthy of careful study.
MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST..............Hewitt. .50
An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.

NEW ORATORIOS.

ST. PETER..........................J. K. Paine. 1.75
PRODIGAL SON....................Arthur Sullivan 1.00
Fine effective compositions.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

SABBATH GUEST..............Emerson & Morey. 1.60
BUCK'S NEW MOTETTE COLLECTION.......... 2.50
BAUMBACH'S SACRED QUARTETTES (New).. 2.50

IN PRESS—NEARLY READY.

STRAUSS' DANCE MUSIC. Violin and Piano.... 1.00

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

Desirable Bank, Broker's, or Insurance Office, at 122 South Clark-st., next door to Chicago Clearing House; has private office, fire-proof vault, and all modern conveniences.

Also, fine new offices in various parts of the city.

WM. HANSBROUGH,
Real Estate Broker and Agent,
131 LaSalle-st.

STEAM WASHER.

STEAM! STEAM!

W. C. PUTT'S PATENT AUTOMATIC STEAM Clothes Washer.

Not a hot water or boiling machine, but the only washer ever invented that performs its work by the agency of steam. Very little fuel required to operate it; will wash any garment, from the coarsest to the finest texture; no labor required to operate it, and saves three-fourths the time of the old method. It saves nearly half the soap. It saves the wear of the clothes on the rubbing board and washes cleaner than by any other method. It saves the health and patience of housewives. It lightens the drudgery of housekeeping. It is simple in construction and can be used by any one. Sells rapidly wherever introduced, giving universal and complete satisfaction. It offers a permanent and lucrative business to parties of large or small means. State and county rights for sale. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. Send for confidential circular. Call or address W. C. PUTT,
27 West Lake-st., Room 3, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

No. 87 South Water-st.,

Third lot west of State-st., north front. 26 8-12 feet by 100 feet to private alley. Terms easy.

WM. HANSBROUGH,
131 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On stocks as collateral. Can use number one mercantile paper.

HAMMOND & WATSON,
Financial Agents, 54 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

On first-class Chicago real estate; $3,000 in hand.

MEAD & COE,
79 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

I will sell 4,000 and buy at market price.

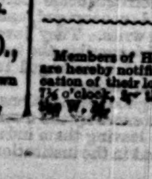
R. D. STILES,
130 South Clark-st., Room 5.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,
Manufacturers of
Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office
752 Wabash-av.

Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN M. AYER, President.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Members of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified that there will be a special communication of their lodge this (Saturday) evening, Jan. 4, at 7½ o'clock, for the installation of officers. By order of the W. M.
CHAS. H. BREMAN, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Sensational Stories About the Enforced Annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation to be Probably Open to the Public.

William M. Evarts Suggested as the Next Secretary of State.

Important Post Office Ruling.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There seems to be little question among those who have interested themselves on the subject of the investigations of the Credit Mobilier Committee, that when the members charged with that inquiry reassemble on the 9th inst., a resolution will be passed opening the doors of the Committee Room to the public. That question at all events will be the first one considered by the Committee, and the statement is made that three of the members, viz.: Niblack, McCreery, and Merrick, will vote in favor of such a resolution, and, they being a majority, it is expected the proposition will succeed. It is thought the inquiry will not continue more than a fortnight from the time of the reassembling of the Committee, but a report is not expected until the last of January, as the testimony will require much time in the printing. The most emphatic statements continue to be made regarding the facts already elicited, and if half of them are true, and their truth is affirmed by respectable persons, the investigation will show the most stupendous corruption ever witnessed in connection with legislation. It is said that the public thus far does not know the important developments that have been made by the Committee, and that the whole will never be known unless an open investigation is held.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House Appropriation Committee continues in session during the recess, and by the latter part of next week it is expected all of the bills will be out of the Committee. To-day was taken up mostly with the fortification appropriations, although the Navy bill was considered until finished.

POST OFFICE SPECIAL AGENTS.

The special agents of the Post Office Department have all been reappointed for the year 1873, including R. A. Long and Thomas B. Long, father and son, both stationed at Salisbury, N. C.

SANDWICH ISLANDS ANNEXATION.

Information received here to-day indicated that the British Government has conceived the idea that the Government of the United States will avail itself of the present condition of affairs in the Sandwich Islands to seize and annex them. What foundation England has for this story is not known, but it is supposed to have come from this country. While the British Government would not object to voluntary annexation on the part of the Hawaiins, it is understood that it would protect the people of the Sandwich Isles, if called on, against any filibustering attempt to seize the islands. However absurd the idea may appear, it is manifest that it is believed in England that some such move is contemplated in this country. This may be the explanation of the failing of a couple of the British war vessels for Honolulu. So far as the Administration is concerned, it may be stated that there is no foundation for the opinion which appears to prevail in Great Britain on this subject.

DECLINES.

The story is current among the Virginia politicians that the United States District Attorneyship for the eastern part of that State was tendered to ex-guerrilla Mosby just after the late campaign closed, but that the latter declined it, on the ground that were he to accept the position his motive might be misconstrued.

NO MORE HAZING.

Young Congers, the colored naval Cadet at Annapolis, who was at one time supposed to fare rather roughly from his companions at the Academy, meets now with very kind treatment, so far as civility is concerned. The young men had a meeting in one of the large rooms of the Academy, and determined to desist from any treatment which could be construed in disrespect or incivility, and Congers since has enjoyed an entire cessation from the hazing he used to enjoy so frequently.

LAND OFFICE RECORDS BURNED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of despatches to-day reporting that many Land Office records at Lincoln, Neb., were destroyed by fire there; also all the records of the Land Office at Dardenelles, Ark., were consumed in the fire which destroyed about half that town about a week ago.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special to the *Herald* from Washington says that, "The purpose of Secretary Fish to leave the Cabinet on the 4th of March is unalterable, and that not long ago the President, seeing this, had a conversation with William M. Evarts, when that gentleman was in Washington, on the subject of the Secretaryship. After expressing his appreciation of Mr. Evarts' services in the Geneva Conference, the President remarked that he knew of no one better fitted to succeed Secretary Fish. Mr. Evarts did not decline. Since then the President has confidentially informed him that he could be appointed Secretary of State on March 4, and Mr. Evarts is now making preparations to fill his new dignity so as to leave no repining after Mr. Fish's hospitality."

[To the Associated Press.]

POST OFFICE RULING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Postmaster General has decided that families, firms, or companies cannot combine to rent Post Office boxes concertly, but that one box rent must be collected for each firm, family, or company enjoying such facilities.

THE COTTON CROP.

The last statement of the general and full cotton crop returns of the Department of Agriculture was made on the 23d of November. The December returns do not include cotton, and only a few elementary statements were received, which do not essentially change the November views.

ARMY MATTERS.

A general order just issued by General Sherman announces that Major William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General, and Major O. M. Poe, United States Engineer, have been appointed Aides de Camp on the personal staff of the General of the Army, *vice* Colonels F. T. Dent and Horace Porter, resigned. Colonel O. M. Poe will remain as now at Detroit, until relieved of his present duties. Colonel William D. Whipple, in addition to his duties as Aide de Camp, will perform the duties of Adjutant General to the General of the Army.

In addition to the usual reports and returns to the Adjutant General's office at Washington, the Division and Department Commanders will send copies of their monthly reports and returns to Colonel William Whipple, for the information of the General, and all correspondence and reports designed for the use of the General will be addressed to Colonel Whipple, and all orders made to the army by the General will be made by or through him.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The aggregate of Internal Revenue receipts for the last quarter of the calendar year of 1872 is $26,330,025, a decrease from the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871 of $3,032,532.

AGAIN CORDIAL.

The official relations between Secretary Belknap and General Sherman have lately been the matter of comment, and rumors have existed of a serious difference between them as to how orders shall be issued. But this difference has been one merely of opinion, which, it is said, has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned by the promulgation of an army order issued by General Sherman today.

Southern Direct Trade.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—The Committee on "Direct Trade Inauguration" appointed by the Georgia Commercial Convention met in this city to-day, and issued an address, of which the following is a brief synopsis: The Committee invites the cotton-growing States to meet by delegation in Convention at Augusta, Ga., on the 2d of February. It next refers to the common interest of the West and South, and asks delegations also from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, and other cities, to attend. It then notes the importance of the great through lines by rail and water with the far West, and also the necessity for some combined, organized, and sustained effort to make known abroad the advantages which the South offers. The whole country is interested in the increased prosperity of the South, as well as in enabling the Western farmers to work their lands profitably. Millions of people in the South and West pay tribute to the enriched East. In the hope of hastening prosperity by counselling together in the true spirit of American fellowship, delegations are earnestly invited from the Southern States and from the West.

WALL STREET.

The Erie Railway Reported to Sue Commodore Vanderbilt—Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The report that the Erie Company are to sue Commodore Vanderbilt for about $3,500,000 is considered part of Jay Gould's programme of revenge. The ex-President of Erie has not forgiven the Commodore for his contemptuous expressions, and possibly hopes to make a good profit on his 200,000 shares by "squeezing" the Commodore. Whether the suit will result as favorably as that against Gould is a question, for the "Railway King" will probably give President Watson a lively fight before he gets through. The stock advanced to-day, which was doubtless just as gratifying to Gould as if he had won a legal victory. It is said that he is reaping most of his profit in the London market.

MONEY.

Money was active and stringent during the greater part of the day at ⅛ to 1-16 *per diem*, although just previous to 3 o'clock the rate dropped to 7 per cent gold, and after that hour some loans were made at 5 and 6. Prime discounts were dull, and 12 per cent was the minimum rate for the best. For fully five weeks the brokers have paid from 1-32 to ⅜ of one per cent *per diem*, or from about 11⅜ to 273¾ per cent per annum.

Petitions are in circulation for the repeal of the Usury law by the Legislature, and the effort will doubtless be successful.

Foreign advices continue favorable, the London market for money being easy and securities strong.

Louisiana has just been added to the list of Southern States in default on their interest. The Bank of America has received a telegram from New Orleans, that the payment of interest will be discontinued for the present, in consequence of the delay in collecting taxes. This telegram expresses the hope that the interest payment will be renewed at an early day. Following close in the wake of Louisiana, some counties in Missouri have also gone to protest. The announcement is made that the interest on the bonds of Buchanan and Lafayette Counties, and also that of the Knob Noster school bonds will not be paid at present.

STOCKS.

Stock speculation continues tame. Some of the large and controlling dealers are not in sympathy with the higher prices, and it remains to be seen whether the present holders of stocks, who comprise the great majority of the small professional operators, have power to advance the market without assistance from the wealthy dealers. The expected January rise has not arrived to any satisfactory extent. The stock market to-day, however, was firm.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

Gold was heavy and lower, ranging from 111¾ @111⅝.

Foreign exchange was dull.

BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer, with light transactions.

PRODUCE.

Flour ruled very firm, but, owing to the bad roads, little business can be done. The stock is being steadily reduced, and consists largely of flour, valued at $8.00@9.50. The light stock at Liverpool on the 1st inst. has induced much confidence. The market closes strong on all grades, but business is light. For good No. 2 and superfine there is a good demand at rather better prices. Holders of wheat are asking higher prices. The light arrivals and limited stock at Liverpool coupled with the continued heavy rains there, make holders indifferent about selling. The market closes firm, but quiet; the demand chiefly for export. The millers are not buying to any extent. Pork was higher at $13.00 bid for new mess, cash on wholesale lots, and $11.75 @14.00 is asked. Eighty brls sold at $15.50 for uninspected. Cut meats are generally quiet. Five thousand lbs light pickled bellies sold at 7½c. Dry salted shoulders are quoted firm at 4¾c on spot. Bacon is quiet and rather unsettled. 100 boxes short rib sold at 6¾c. Long clear is quoted at 6⅝c, and short do at 7⅛c. Lard is firmer for future. Sales of 1,000 tierces Western at 7¾c for January and 8c for February.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan 3.—Ex-Governor Dewey's residence, in Cassville, was destroyed by fire, last night. It originated in the second story. The cause is a mystery. Loss, $75,000; insured for $35,000. Mr. Dewey had been through the house a short time before the fire was discovered, showing the workmen about some repairs being done. The rest of the family was absent on a visit. The building was of brick, and said to be the finest residence in this section of the country. Mr. Dewey had expended large sums in embellishing and adorning it.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The losses by the fire last night are estimated at $70,000. Of this amount $45,000 fell upon Messrs. Worthman, who are insured for $20,000. The loss on the building and the damage to Winstead's shoe stock by water are fully covered by insurance. It is believed that the fire originated through the operations of burglars, who had got into Worthman's store.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Coon & Van Valkenbergh's collar factory was entirely destroyed, and some adjoining buildings were partially burned, last night. The losses are about $23,000.

DELPHI, Ind., Jan. 3.—A fire, which seemed at one stage to threaten the destruction of the town, originated in Peterson & Condin's bakery, about 6:30 o'clock this evening, and has burnt out all the frame buildings between the bank and Bowens' Building. The fire is now nearly out. The losers are Dinter & Dixon, boots and shoes; Cushwa & Bro., confectioners; T. Hogan, boots and shoes; S. Merrick, restaurant; N. Smith, stores and tinware; G. H. Best, merchant tailor. The contents of the buildings were mostly saved in a damaged condition. The owners of the buildings are Abner H. Bowen, John Lathrop, and N. Smith, whose loss will be about $25,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The large building 135 and 137 Main street, owned and occupied by Ransom, Sons & Co., manufacturers of patent medicines, was destroyed by fire, this afternoon. Loss, $70,000; insured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—A fire at Rockford, a day or two since, destroyed H. & T. W. Colby's hardware establishment, C. E. Blakely's drug store, the Masonic Lodge, the rooms of the Young Men's Association, and one or two other buildings. Loss, over insurance, $13,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Five stores on Magazine street, known as Aurich's Row, were burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Doxy & Co.'s heading factory at Anderson, Ind., was burned to-day. Loss, $7,000 to $10,000; partly insured. This factory has been burned three times and blown up once.

TOPEKA, Ks., Jan. 3.—The Robinson House, the principal hotel in Emporia, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000. Insurance, $7,000. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary, as several ineffectual attempts have heretofore been made to burn the house.

Tennessee Finances.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—The State Comptroller's report has been written. It will recommend that the entire outstanding State debt, including the unpaid coupons and warrants on the Treasury, the old issue of the Bank of Tennessee, and all debts, except those preferred by law, be funded into one uniform series of bonds, having thirty years to run, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, bearing 6 per cent interest per annum. He also recommends the passage of a law for the registration of all the State bonds in the office of the Secretary of State, and changes in the system of taxation, so that all descriptions of property may be reached and the resources in the State from this source increased. The object is to place the State in a condition to resume at an early day the payment of interest upon her debt.

NEW YORK.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre—More Destitute Italians—The State Canals—Another Erie Suit—Barnum Robbed—A Dense Fog—Ferry Boat Collission—The East River Bridge—City Finances—Will Steam Pipes Communicate Fire?—Murder Statistics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The controversy between the Fire Marshal and several practical engineers, in relation to the possibility of superheated steam causing fire, as it is supposed to have done at Barnum's Museum, is becoming exciting. The Marshal does not seem to have thus far got the better of his opponents. In order, however, to bring about a settlement of the question, he makes a suggestion that builders, operators, owners, or insurers of boilers shall consult together as to the propriety of procuring a hall for a lecture and discussion on the subject; and he will procure the attendance of experts and endeavor to have his theory practically demonstrated that wood can be ignited by contact with a steam pipe.

Statistics of murder in this city during the last three years show an alarming increase. There were forty murders in 1870, committed by sixteen Irish, ten Germans, ten Americans, three English, and one Norwegian; forty-five murders in 1871, by twenty-three Irish, nine Americans, four English, four Germans, one Italian, and one Swiss; fifty-six murders in 1872, by twenty Irish, nineteen Americans, eight Germans, three English, two Swedes, one Italian, and one French.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Augustin Daly, Manager of the late Fifth Avenue Theatre, has negotiated with A. T. Stewart, who places the rent at a nominal sum, for the Globe Theatre, which he will shortly open. In the meantime the stock company are to give performances in the country. The Treasurer of the theatre thinks that the fire was the result of incendiarism. Daly's losses will reach $100,000. He loses over $15,000 in dresses alone. At the investigation by the Fire Marshal, yesterday, the testimony of the Treasurer and watchman was taken. Nothing was elicited, however, which has not been already stated. The Fire Marshal addresses a communication to the morning papers, proposing, in view of the differences of opinion on the subject, that a public consultation be had to practically test the theories concerning the origin of fires by superheated steam-pipes.

The steamship Erin, yesterday, brought an additional number of destitute Italian immigrants. They complain that they were unable to subsist in their own country, and had received favorable inducements for immigrating. A special meeting of the Commissioners of Immigration will be held to consider what will be done as to the influx. There were seven deaths on the Erin.

The Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, passed resolutions urging the Legislature to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals; also asking Congressional action on the same subject.

The Erie Directory is pressing the old suit instituted by James Fisk, Jr., against Commodore Vanderbilt, for the recovery of $4,500,000.

Showman Barnum had his $1,000 diamond pin stolen, while riding on the cars, on his recent trip from the South.

The ice has closed all navigation on the Hudson River. Ferriage is still greatly delayed here by ice in the East and North Rivers.

The fog this morning, which lasted until 11 o'clock, was the heaviest known here for years. The obstruction in the ferriage caused much loss to business people in the suburbs.

In the Stokes murder trial to-day, Mrs. Morse denied that Fisk showed any pistol when visiting her house, or that she had any washerwoman whatever. She also contradicted certain of the statements of the girl Jennie Turner. After considerable more rebutting testimony was taken, both sides rested, and the Court took a recess. After recess, Lyman Tremaine commenced summing up for the defence. He said that the only definition having application to the case was that of murder in the first degree, or from premeditated design, as charged in the indictment. Counsel maintained that, in view of the law, there is no fair and honorable man, leaving the defence of justifiable homicide aside, who could ever find, as a fact that, the prisoner had any premeditated design to kill James Fisk when he fired the pistol. There will be no controversy that on the evidence the prisoner cannot be convicted of manslaughter in the first or second degree. If the killing in this case was done in the height of passion, and there was no justifiable homicide, it would be manslaughter in the third degree. The point of the defence would be that under no reasonable interpretation of the law could a verdict of wilful premeditated murder be rendered on the evidence in this case. Mr. Tremaine continued his argument to adjournment.

The dense fog which prevailed all day, still continues, causing great delays to the ferryboats and rendering the passage over the East and North Rivers difficult and dangerous. The ferryboats D. S. Gregory and Pavonia came into collision on the North River. The latter was so badly damaged, that she was in danger of sinking, and it was with difficulty that she was finally towed ashore. The passengers were greatly frightened, but none were injured. The boat now lies on Jersey Flats. The amount of damage is probably $10,000.

The Directors of the East River Bridge Company met to-day, to take action on the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against the managers of the work. Demas Barnes, who made the minority report charging fraud, asked to be allowed to withdraw his allegations, and revise his report, which was granted. As the meeting was secret, it is unknown what action was finally taken. The majority report exonerates the managers from charges of fraud.

City Chamberlain Palmer has written a reply to Comptroller Green's letter, relative to the transfer of city moneys from the Union Trust Company and Park Bank to the Broadway Bank, in which he refused to comply with the Comptroller's requisition.

Charlotte and Margaret Bell, two of the victims of the Centre street fire, were buried today. The funeral was largely attended.

It is stated that the immense tower, eighty feet high, which still remains standing on the ruins of the Centre street fire, is in imminent danger of toppling over, either on the foot-passengers passing along the street or on the adjoining tenement houses, containing twenty-five families.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of Ella C. Campbell, killed by the explosion of a kitchen range, to-day, rendered a verdict censuring Mr. Darrali, the landlord, for permitting a defective range to remain in the building.

LA SALLE.

Drowned—Broke His Leg.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 3.—Henry Smith, for the last eight or nine years driver of a beer wagon for Eliel & Co., brewers, in this city, attempted to ford the Little Vermilion River, just south of the acqueduct, last evening, and was drowned. The span of mules that he was driving were found soon after, on an island near by, but the driver and wagon passed under the ice, and neither has yet been found. Mr. Smith was about 50 years of age, and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and five children.

A lad about 12 years of age, name unknown, broke his right leg below the knee, in coasting on the street in the upper part of this city, this morning.

Burned to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Anna Fox, aged 6 years, was burned to death yesterday. She was standing in front of the fireplace, making figures on the mantel, when her apron took fire.

The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 3.—In the Hibler murder trial to-day, Agatha Gassert testified that the defendant had, in August, 1871, stood in the doorway of her house with a pistol in his hand and attempted to keep her out. He pointed it at her, she saying that she wanted to stay in her own house one night more. This testimony was given to prove malice. Michael Kehler testified that on one occasion, fourteen months before the murder, the deceased visited his house, and shortly after Hibler came in, saying, "If the —— —— don't come home I'll burn the nest over her head." Shortly after the straw stack was discovered to be on fire near the house. A considerable time was occupied in the preliminary examination of Justice Ryan and Policeman McCooley, who were present at the signing of the document, called the dying declaration. The evidence given went to show her unconsciousness at the time. The statement of Dr. W. H. Myers was to the effect that he left her a few moments before she became delirious. To-morrow, Drs. Gregg, Beck, and Virgil will be called by the State. The case will probably be submitted to the jury by next Tuesday.

RIVER DISASTERS.

Destruction of Property from Ice-Gorges on the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela Rivers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—The solitary topic of absorbing interest, shared with Cincinnati by the whole Ohio Valley, has, since Monday, been the breaking up of the ice in the river at this place. The move of the ice on Tuesday night did, it might be said, all the damage suffered, amounting to $200,000, perhaps more, with a bare possibility of falling below that sum. Before that move of ice, the river in front of the landing, where $500,000 worth of steamers and other river craft were moored, was clear of ice. After the move, for an hour or two, it stopped and gorged the open space, crossing the river from bank to bank, with a mass of ice tilted forward and piled up often six or eight feet higher than the surface. This indicated the great thickness of the general mass. The apprehension was great, the suspense intense, and the excitement when the sounding of thirty steam whistles, last evening, signalled the starting of the great frozen mass, was great. Through the mud last night and to-day thousands have thronged to witness the grand spectacle at this point. It started in a mass the whole breadth of the river, moving in an unbroken body, bounded by lines of fracture parallel with the shores, and far enough away to leave the steamers in the unbroken ice, which fringed the shore, but the piers of the bridge at Newport split the fields floating down from above, lessening the danger to crafts. To-day the Licking came out strongly. The danger from this river formerly has been that, coming in from Kentucky, she shoots her floating ice fields right in across the Ohio River, and into the boats at the Cincinnati landing. The conditions of this danger are that the Licking should rise first and come out before the break in the Ohio, and not simultaneously with it. This time the rise and break came first in the Ohio by several hours. No harm has been done from this dreaded source, and the danger is past.

Intelligence from up the river indicates a great flood coming down, and 20 feet of water has been reported in the Monongahela. All the other tributaries of the Ohio above this point are rising and coming out with remarkable rapidity. For three thousand feet, along the river front, and from one to three squares back, the city is subject to more or less overflow in high stages of water. This portion of the city is devoted almost exclusively to business houses, most of them wholesale. The most exposed have commenced removing goods, to-day and to-night.

A rise of 45 to 50 feet is estimated for this point, but the freezing weather and wind may keep it 5 or 6 feet below this height. Such a rise will overflow more or less of nearly all the Ohio River towns.

The damage by the break-up, already reported from Pittsburgh to Louisville, is roughly estimated at near three hundred thousand. At Beaver, to-day, just below Pittsburgh, private advices state the sinking of the towboat R. J. Grace, a total loss of $10,000; insurance, $6,000. The little steamer Valid at Rochester, Pa., was sunk below Pittsburgh. All along the river coal boats, most of them empty, have been torn loose and carried away. Empty coal barges are worth $1,500 each, and loaded barges are worth twice that amount, and it is safe to estimate that 125 such barges have been lost between Louisville and Pittsburgh. A very small proportion contained any coal.

From the few telegraphic stations along the river, and the impossibility of obtaining intelligence from intermediate points, the collection of complete news of the extent of the damage is out of the question. Very few wrecks have been seen passing here, which is a favorable indication. At Aurora, Ind., thirty-three coal barges have been observed floating down with the ice. The break-up was not simultaneous along the river. It appears to have begun here twelve hours sooner than at points both above and below this city.

The effect on business has been stimulating. There was great activity among shippers this afternoon. To-morrow the landing will present an exceedingly busy scene. The maximum rise will probably not be here before Monday. A million bushels of coal are ready to come down from Pittsburgh, and three millions from the Kanawha River, and most of the Pittsburgh coal will probably go on down the river past Louisville. The heaviest losers in the hundred coal barges swept away from the Cincinnati landing were the Pittsburgh dealers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—There is nothing new in river matters here since the break-up last night, except that the mammoth wharf-boat belonging to the Southwestern Transportation Company is left on shore, caused by a sudden fall in the river. An effort is being made to pull her off.

The gorge at Madison, Ind., gave way this morning, carrying the steamer General Buell half a mile below, and sinking her.

The ice at Wheeling also gave way, sinking the steamer Carrie Brooks. The gorge at New Albany broke about midnight, doing no damage. The channel at Evansville is comparatively clear to-day.

The *Chronicle's* Louisville special says that about two hundred coal boats, barges, and wrecks are moving with the ice below Madison. All the gorges between Madison and Louisville have broken. The river is rising fast, with eight feet on the Falls.

The ice in the Licking River has just started.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—News from above indicates a very high river coming down. The Licking River is running out heavy ice, and a large number of loose saw logs this afternoon, but the ice is soft and broken. There are no additional damages to those already reported. Two or three little steamers have been thrown aground without injury, but will be afloat by the rise of the river.

The rumor that the coal boats had broke loose last night at Coal Haven, a short distance above here, is not confirmed. No boats has been floating past here. The rumor, last night, that the Leonora went down with the ice, is false. She is safe in the lower part of the city. The river is pretty near clear above the mouth of the Licking.

Specials to the *Gazette* say the Kanawha is 16 feet at Charleston, and rose in twenty-four hours 7 feet at Ironton, and correspondingly high at Marietta, Wheeling, and other points. Private despatches report the Monongahela rising with an almost unparalleled rapidity. In anticipation of the flood, the people in the lower part of the city are removing merchandise from cellars, and placing it high and dry.

A *Gazette* special from Zanesville says that the ice was moving in the Muskingum this morning; threw Granger's Mill off its foundations, and sunk the small steamer Wm. Fox.

A special to the same from Middleport reports the sinking of the steamer Emma Graham, valued at $6,000. Loss total, together with a $3,000 cargo of flour; no insurance.

The steamers up the river are reported running. The boats here are loading. Some of them expect to start out to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—The gorges above broke loose this morning. The ice is coming down in vast fields, but no damage has been done as yet. The steamboat men are all prepared for danger.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—The ice has been running very heavy since 10:30. The river is full of crushed ice, and a large number of immense floes are passing down. The water is shallow on Weitzel's Dam, at the head of the canal, and the ice floes are thoroughly broken in passing over it. The fields which are passing down the chute, between the wings of the dam, are broken in pieces against the piers of the bridge, or crushed up in the falls. The ice is generally porous and heavy, and floats deep.

A coal barge, containing about 3,000 bushels belonging to Hyatt & Stone, was cut down at the wharf this afternoon. Loss, about $4,000.

A barge was towed up towards the head of the canal this morning, to supply customers.

The hull of the old Dick Fulton and one flat broke loose from the towhead this afternoon, and drifted down, when the tug Magnolia rescued them from the ice.

The water rose 4½ feet to-day.

No reliable news from the coal fleet at Pump Bark Patch, but the general impression is that the fleet will not suffer much, if any, damage. The ice scrapes boats lying at the upper portion of the river front, but passes clear of the boats at the levee.

Captain King, of the Dove No. 2, arrived this afternoon from Madison. He says the gorge there broke at 4 o'clock a. m., taking the General Buell down a mile and sinking her. She is a total loss. It broke the Nat. Williams to pieces and sunk her; also, some ferry-boats, and pushed a large number of empty coal barges and some loaded ones on the bank, making a total loss.

The river rose there eight feet from 8 o'clock last night up to 6 o'clock this morning. Loss about as follows: General Buell, $40,000; Nat Williams, $2,000; ferryboat, $2,000; coal and barges, $30,000. Total, $74,000.

The weather here is turning colder. It cleared up during the day.

It is supposed that the Madison gorge will be here about 9 o'clock to-night. It is looked for with considerable anxiety.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—Up to midnight the ice was running very heavily. The river was full of it for miles. About 10 o'clock a large floe caught on Weitzel's Dam, near the Kentucky shore, and the ice rapidly accumulated, backing up to First street, a distance of half a mile. By 12 o'clock, the field thus formed extended one or two hundred yards into the river, filling up the harbor and throwing floating ice over to the Indiana shore.

Weather clear, cold, and freezing. No further accidents reported.

The latest news from Pumpkin Patch is that all is safe in that quarter, and the lights seen at that place from the levee confirm the report.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 3.—Clear, blustering, and cold. Mercury 36 to 42. The river is declining a little. The ice is running all clear as far as we hear from. There is a border of ice along the shore yet.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3.—A large amount of ice has been running in the Monongahela, but has caused little damage. The large number of coal barges at different points above are now out of danger, and, should the present favorable weather continue, will be ready to leave for lower points by the first of next week.

The Petrolia, an old Allegheny tow, was struck by ice this afternoon at the wharf, and sunk below Smithfield street bridge. It is probably injured beyond repair. Loss not ascertained.

The Alleghaney at Oil City is rising, with a fair prospect for a break.

Reports state the river at twelve feet at Rochester. Two steamboats were sunk there to-day by a gorge.

WHEELING, West Va., Jan. 3.—The river at this place started about 11 o'clock last evening, but soon stopped. At 4 this morning the ice from the upper end of the wharf down run out. The ice from the wharf up to Steubenville started at 7 a. m. The starting probably preserved the boats here from greater damage. The ferryboat at Martinsville was carried down to the upper point of the city and pushed ashore. She lays in a very precarious situation. The steamer Carrie Brooks was cut down by ice, and sunk to her guards. Fortunately, she laid very straight, and the river falling some three feet, she succeeded in covering the break, and by the use of syphons, succeeded in raising herself.

The gorges at Brown's Island, Smith's Ferry, and Rochester, gave way this afternoon, and are expected here by midnight. Fears are entertained that the boats may yet suffer serious damage.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—After rising about three feet the river began to fall slowly this afternoon. The ice above the bridge is still strong, and pedestrians continue to cross, but the gorge at Carondelet is weaker. A large field broke off last night and sunk four barges, three of them laden with iron ore. One of the barges belonged to the Ohio River Salt Company. The others were owned here. Although the weather turned colder last night, and a sharp freeze took place, which was continued ever since, the opening of navigation below here is considered so near at hand that the crews of several of the steamers have gone to Cairo and other points to bring up boats. Several representatives of Ferry and Packet Companies held a meeting to-day to consider the question of removing the ice between here and Carondelet. The owners of the Great Republic made a proposition to break a passage through the gorge for $3,000. Parties interested will go to Carondelet to-morrow and view the situation there, and then decide what shall be done. In the meantime, the towboat Fisher is butting away below, and is said to be making fair progress.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—A rise in the river Desperes to-day undermined one of the abutments of the Iron Mountain Railroad Bridge, crossing that stream six miles below this city. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the bridge fell. The structure was short, and its fall will not delay travel on the road. Loss about $25,000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Train on a Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Branch Road Thrown Down an Embankment—Many Persons Injured—Two Cars Burned—Minor Catastrophes.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 3.—This afternoon, the train bound north on the Beaver Valley Branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail near Moravia, Pa., about five miles south of Newcastle, and the train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, was thrown off and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear car. None of the passengers were burned. The injured were as follows:

Seriously—Mrs. Eliza Hunter, McKeespot, Pa.; leg broken; Mr. Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head.

Slightly injured—John Baily, Youngstown, O.; Wells Clark, Youngstown; William Sowrey, Youngstown; Chas. Carbaugh, Johnstown, Pa.; John Flinn, Powers Station; Geo. Peak, Johnstown, Pa.; Chas. Passavant, Pittsburgh; John Bolt, Greensburg; J. H. Hammond, New Hamburgh; Enos Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neal, Sharon; P. Strong, Newcastle, Pa.; C. B. Yateman, Pittsburgh; Phil. Osborne, Girard; Minnie Winters, Newcastle; C. C. Young, Albion, Pa.; Caroline Mulligan, Sharpsville, Pa.; M. P. Hewitt, Sharpsville; Geo. Woodruff, Newcastle, and C. R. Phipps, brakeman, Newcastle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 3.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, as Mr. J. Halfrich and daughter were returning from a church festival, and while crossing the track at Prairie street, they were struck by a locomotive backing up, and instantly killed. Helfrich was carrying his daughter in his arms when the engine struck him, knocking the child from his grasp and crushing it so it died in five minutes afterwards. He was knocked down and caught in the ashpan and carried some distance, his body being literally torn to pieces. The engineer, a young man named Gus. Pressler, was arrested, and gave bail to appear for violating the city ordinance by running over six miles an hour.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 3.—William Eddy, of this city, an old and faithful employe of the Vandalia Railway, was killed while coupling cars at Arno Station, this afternoon. His head was crushed, causing instant death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—A trackman named Lafferty, on the Michigan Central Railroad, was killed this morning by being run over at the Grand Trunk Junction.

The Baltimore Murder.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Ann Lapley, who was murdered last night, concluded their investigation this evening, with the verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of some party unknown to the jury. The *post mortem* examination failed to discover the direct cause of her death, as no marks of violence were found upon the body, except a few slight bruises on the abdomen. The theory advanced in regard to the case is, that the old lady was smothered to death by a piece of carpet, which was found lying by her side, and that the robbery was afterwards perpetrated.

Cattle Disease in Central Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 3.—A cattle disease has appeared in Franklin Township, this county, which proves fatal in a very few moments. One man has lost fifteen head. The disease takes the form of spasms. Stock men seem to think the disease will become epidemic, as it is spreading rapidly in the neighborhood.

ILLINOIS.

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly.

What Governor Palmer will Probably Say in His Message.

His Position on the Grand Jury, Pardoning, Railway, and Other Questions.

The Coming United States Senator---Railroad, Canal, and Other Boards.

Officers and Committees of the Two Houses---Work to Be Done---List of Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3, 1873.

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly will meet on Wednesday next at noon. But few of the members have appeared here yet, and none have come to stay. Some made flying trips to secure boarding-places, and will return on Monday or Tuesday to fulfil their engagements with their landladies and their constituents. As usual at the beginning of a session, board is at a premium; but, in a week or two, it will settle to par, and there remain during the session. Many of the members will reside at the hotels until they make permanent and satisfactory arrangements.

WHERE THEY MEET.

The Senate and House Chambers have been well scrubbed and put in fair order. A new three-ply carpet, of a green tint, covers the nakedness of the floors, and the old chairs and desks have been summoned to serve their country once more. The Senate will be quite comfortable, except in the matter of ventilation; but there is a cool corridor outside, where the honorable gentlemen can exercise their legs once in a while, and treat their lungs to an occasional respiration of fresh air. The House will be more crowded for room, though not as much so as at the last session. In the matter of ventilation and heating, its members will be more fortunate than the Senators.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor finished his valedictory on Wednesday, and it was given to the printers yesterday. It will be laid before the two Houses at the opening of the session, and of course, until then, partakes of the nature of a sealed document. Still, enough has leaked out to indicate its tone. His Excellency will duly acknowledge gratitude to the people he has governed for four years, and then proceed to review the condition of the State. A meed of praise will be given to the people for the ready generosity with which they responded to the call of the tax-gatherers, especially for their willingness to support institutions of a charitable and humane character. The criminal laws will probably be expatiated upon at some length. The proposed amendments thereto—such as the abolition of the Grand Jury system, and denial of change of venue—will be treated in the form of a *reductio ad absurdum*, in order to exemplify what the Governor considers the peril of sweeping innovations. He is in favor of Grand Juries, thinking that, without them, too much power would be given to State's Attorneys, and that, generally, they are part of the "bulwark of liberty." Change of venue from a prejudiced vicinage he believes to be part and parcel of a fair and impartial trial, to which every citizen should be entitled. The pardoning power is likely to receive attention. The Governor believes the power to suspend or commute sentences should reside somewhere, and, as he is retiring from the office, will probably, as he can with good grace, recommend that it remain as one of the prerogatives of the Executive. He has exercised his authority in cases where innocent men were convicted, and in one case he released a man who had spent eighteen months in the Penitentiary on a charge of forgery, the falseness of the charge being proven by irrefragable testimony. Compared with his predecessors, it is claimed that the Governor has issued fewer pardons in proportion to the number of convictions. It is well known that the Governor, while he has held that the State has undoubted right to put to death persons convicted of murder, has questioned the policy, doubted the deterring effect capital punishment is supposed to have, and thought generally that it was a relic of barbarism. It is not improbable that this important subject will be alluded to in some shape. He has likewise been of opinion that, while the State furnishes Prosecuting Attorneys to defend the rights of the people and bring criminals to justice, it has not given to the poor and ignorant sufficient means of defence; and, being an uncompromising advocate of personal liberty, it is possible that the Governor will embody, in his message, a recommendation to the Legislature to pass a law providing for "Defending Attorneys" as an equitable affect to their Prosecuting brethren. Generally, modifications of the criminal law will perhaps be suggested, accompanied by an admonition not to jump from the frying-pan into the fire.

This train of thought may, and probably will, lead His Excellency to say a few words on thievery in high life, which, he has always contended, is more demoralizing to the community than the petty larcenies of starving vagabonds, or even a murder by some crapulous wretch. He may refer to recent transactions in commercial circles in some cities of the State, and, by an easy gradation, include wrongs perpetrated by corporations, not omitting railroads.

THE GOVERNOR'S RAILROAD REMEDY.

The railroad problem is very likely to be discussed quite fully, and some remedy suggested. What the line of the Governor's argument may be, is not, of course, definitely known; but, from views freely expressed by him at other times, he will probably take the ground that the State has the right to exercise its sovereign power of eminent domain to condemn existing lines within the State, and place them in the hands of parties who will operate them according to law. It is not generally known that the Governor inspired two of the most important sections in the Railroad article in the new Constitution. Section 12 of that article declares railways to be "public highways;" and Section 14 says that "The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the General Assembly of the property and franchise of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity, the same as individuals." Combining these sections, it is understood that the Governor will advise the Legislature to provide means for the condemnation of railroads and for their transfer, when condemned, to parties who will agree to obey all laws passed for their regulation. This idea will undoubtedly be elaborately promulgated in the message.

Judging from the Governor's views as to the rights of the States in their relation to the Federal Government, he may warn the people of this State to beware of, and resist, the centralizing tendency of the times. An invocation of the Divine blessing will wind up the message.

Governor Palmer's message will be laid before the two Houses on Thursday or Friday; Governor Oglesby will be inducted into office on the Monday following, and will deliver his inaugural, which will not be very long.

THE COMING SENATOR.

No man has found courage enough to dispute Governor Oglesby's way to the Senate, and he will be elected without opposition inside the party. He seems to be the only candidate the party can furnish, which indicates an alarming lack of great men in it. Governor Oglesby is undoubtedly the greatest, and so far in advance of all others that none of them dared run against him. It is stated that he will hold the Governorship until his duties to the nation at large compel him to resign his duty to the State. He will then be able to supervise the early acts of the Assembly, and perhaps have an opportunity to veto a bill or two. True, the Governor is not given to vetoes. He vetoed only two bills during his former term of four years. One of them was a bill giving to one man the sole right to manufacture cheese in one of the counties of the State. The Governor could not see it. He brought his vast legal knowledge to bear upon the cheese, and the bill was as dead as mutton in consequence. What the other bill was, is not a matter of history. So far as the vetoing is concerned, therefore, Governor Beveridge can do as much as even the gallant "Dick." There is another matter, however, which Governor B. that-is-to-be, could do as well, perhaps, and with eminent satisfaction to himself and friends, but not entirely to the satisfaction of Governor Oglesby and his personal admirers and adherents, who, it may be remarked, are, in these latter and better days of his political fortunes, much more numerous than when, two years ago, he was contending against heavy odds for the place he will now slip into as easy as a trout through a salmon net. The appointments are referred to. The few Spartan heroes who staked their future on his, when both were dark enough, cannot be forgotten by the big-hearted patriot now that the gloom has been dissipated, and Fortune smiles—almost grins—once more. As Governor, he can bestow many places, both honorable and lucrative.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS

all go out; but, as Mr. Morgan voted for General Grant, he will probably be retained. Though reappointed by Governor Palmer at the end of their terms, which expired by limitation with the close of the year, Messrs. Koerner and Hammond will relieve Governor Oglesby of all embarrassment by resigning. Then, ex-Senator Van Dorsten will meet with his reward, after patiently, yet persistently, waiting two years. He was a candidate for the Pension Agency of Southern Illinois, but there was a man who served in General Grant's regiment who had not an office, and President Grant gave him that, leaving Van Dorsten out in the cold, to cogitate upon the uncertainty of Presidential preferences. The only comfort he had was that Powell, Senator Logan's man, did not get it. But Mr. Van Dorsten's turn has come at last. It is understood that he is to take Mr. Koerner's place on the Board of Commissioners. He is a corpulent six-footer, who won his spurs at State Conventions, went to the Senate, backed Oglesby in the Logan fight, and——that's all. The Hon. Calvin H. Frew, of Ford, for four years a member of the House, whose name has been suggested, stands not the ghost of a show against Van Dorsten. Frew was a Logan man two years ago. There are half a dozen candidates for Mr. Hammond's place, including a variety of five from Chicago. Mr. McCrea's friends claim that he is foremost so far. The head of Mr. Tompkins, the Chief Inspector, is demanded in a charger. Tompkins did not do anything in the campaign but attend to his business as Inspector. The decapitation is to take place, however. Mr. McChesney is expecting to wear his mantle. Mr. Raymond, Secretary of the Board, may be retained, on account of his intimate acquaintance with its routine.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS

go out at the beginning of the session. It is generally conceded that they have done well, and there is a strong feeling that the welfare of the canal and contemplated improvements would justify the reappointment of the entire Board. Colonel Utley was a Grant man, and is considered to have earned a continuance of confidence from the party; and the same is true of Mr. Milne. Mr. Hickox, Treasurer of the funds, through whose hands over $400,000 has passed in safety, was born a Democrat, and has been one till to-day. His colleagues and others testify to his ability and integrity; and, as Governor Oglesby and Governor Beveridge are men who have an eye single to the welfare of the State, they will, perhaps, magnanimously overlook his politics, especially as it does not enter into the prosperity of the Canal, and, ejaculating "Well done, good and faithful servant," bid him enter into his office for two years more. This is what may happen and what may not.

OTHER BOARDS.

Of the Penitentiary Commissioners, Mr. Ried was reappointed this week by the Governor. Mr. Rowett holds on for four, and Mr. Butz for two years longer. The State House Commissioners will probably remain in charge of the building. Mr. Beveridge, brother of the Governor, will undoubtedly not be disturbed. There are other Boards in charge of the several charitable institutions of the State, in some of which all go out, and in others one or two retire by rotation.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

There is considerable interest felt in the Presidency of the Senate. It will be an honorable position, and its possibilities are great. The person selected will not only have the honor of sitting on high among the "grave and reverend seigniors," but will have his name transmitted to posterity *via* the bills he will sign. Again, human life is short and uncertain, and while Heaven forefend that anything should happen Governor Beveridge, yet it is possible that he might be called away from this earthly tabernacle before the end of four years, when the President of the Senate could step into his shoes, and be Governor of the Commonwealth. It is no wonder, therefore, that many gentlemen of the Senate are prepared to run the risk of defeat in the endeavor to win. Senator Short, of Vermilion, took the field quite early, having been abroad on that mission for a month or two. He is reported to be making desperate efforts to succeed. He was in the last House, at the head of the Revenue Committee. He fought bravely for his bill, but it was emasculated, amended, and repaired, until he could not recognize his own offspring in the act that passed. He is a tall, slender-built human institution, on the weather side of 40, has a pleasing address, and talks with fluency and ease. The worst feature in his case is, that, while the party majority in his district was in the neighborhood of 2,000, his remained at the insignificant number of 120. He got in by the skin of his teeth. Senator Yager, of Madison, comes up with the south wind blowing in his favor. He is a young man, fitted up intellectually in average style, with all his fame and future before him. His success is within the range of possibility. Senator Burns, from Quincy, is also on the war-path. He served with some distinction in the Quartermaster's Department of the army, some years ago, and was interested with Messrs. Hatch and Root, of Quincy, in Penitentiary contracts, which they threw up, to the disgust of the other contracting party—the State—during Governor Oglesby's time. Senator Early, of Winnebago, is mentioned in this connection, with favorable comments. He is a modest man, and may not run unless pressed by friends and circumstances. He lives in the northern part of the State, and the mischievous sectionalism which frequently influences men may combine and defeat him, should he be a candidate. Senator Baldwin, of LaSalle, who has been President of the State Board of Charities for some years, is spoken of. He is said to be a man of culture and breadth of intellect. Senator Castle, of DeKalb, is still another; and, if more are desired, they can be found in the list of Senators. In case Governor Oglesby decides to leave for Washington immediately, the election must occur within two weeks; but, if not, it will be postponed until he departs.

HOUSE OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

There is hardly any doubt about Mr. Cullom being Speaker. He will have a walk over. Shaw has declined the contest on account of his health, and no other Republican seems inclined to enter and make a race. The caucus will nominate Cullom, and he will go through in the House. He has had excellent training for the place, and ought to make a model presiding officer. What he will do in the appointment of Committees, remains to be seen. Hay and Shaw are mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Judiciary. Hildrup wants to be at the head of the Railroads,—the place he held before. His health was dilapidated, causing frequent absences, which was a misfortune, perhaps. There will be much labor in the position this session. Wicker, of Cook, is said to desire the Penitentiary, or Mines and Mining; Bradwell, the Judicial Department; Rountree, Corporations or Inland Commerce and Warehouses; Dalton, Agriculture; Scanlan, Manufactures; Cullerton, Municipal Affairs; and so on through the list of Committees and the list of Republicans from Cook, until one or the other is exhausted. They are all understood to be prepared to take charge of Committee, but all cannot be accommodated.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate, according to usage, will appoint its own Committees, a caucus having them cut and dried beforehand. It has generally been the practice to give a Chairmanship to each member of the majority, if there were enough to go around, and allow the minority to fill up as they chose. Probably the same course will be pursued this time. There are not many rumors as to the places desired by particular Senators, but it is conjectured that Waite, of Cook, aspires to the Judiciary, McGrath to Municipalities or Corporations, Short to Revenue, and Sanford to Railroads.

MINOR CANDIDATES.

Mr. Griggs, of Rockford, is anxious to succeed himself as Secretary of the Senate; and Mr. Magie, of Fulton, one of the Clerks of the last House, has a hankering for the place. Mr. Lindsay, of Cook, and Mr. Burnell, of LaSalle, are anxious to be Postmaster of the Senate. Mr. W. A. Moore, of Kane, who kept the doors of the last House with ability and the temperature well regulated, desires promotion to the same position in the Senate, with the title and perogatives of Sergeant-at-Arms. At the present writing, his chances are best of any. Mr. Gibbs, of Clark; Mr. Harlan, of Centralia; and Dr. Mitchell, of Warren, think they can beat him, and are going to try.

Dan. Shepard, of Cook, will hardly have any opposition for the Clerkship of the House. He has had experience, and the caucus will undoubtedly elect him. So far, he has no opponent. Mr. Adams, of Winnebago, desires to keep the doors and be Commander-in-Chief of Pages, and so does Mr. Remsberg, of Bureau. They were both members of the last House. For the place of Postmaster, there will be several candidates; and for the Assistantships, down to the Groom of the Spittoons, there are innumerable patriots on the look-out. There will be buttonholing on Monday and Tuesday, and each candidate will expend his stock of blarney for the edification of Senators and Representatives. Nearly all the boys in Springfield wish to begin their political careers as Pages.

THE WORK BEFORE THEM.

The session, compared with those of preceding years, will be dull. There is no good reason why it should be a long session. Two months of steady industry would probably accomplish all that would be good for a people who, if anything, are governed too much all round; but the session will be protracted until the frost comes out of the ground, and calls the farmers home to attend to their spring plowing. The first week will be devoted to electing officers, canvassing the election-returns, listening to the Governor's message, and judging of the qualifications of the boarding-houses. The second week will witness the inauguration of the new State officers, the introduction of bills, the appointment of Committees, and the furnishing them with clerks and quarters. The third week will finish the formality of electing Senator Oglesby; and, after that, the routine business will begin and work commence in earnest. By that time the more important bills will have been introduced. The State House bill, asking for a million of dollars, will be in; a River bill, asking for about $400,000, will stand by its side; and the Committee on the Judicial Department will have been directed to prepare a bill for the apportionment of the State into Judicial Circuits, in accordance with Section 13 of Article VI. of the Constitution, entitled "Judicial Department." This provides, in brief, that the State, instead of Cook County and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into Circuits composed of compact and contiguous territory, each Circuit to contain as nearly as possible 100,000 inhabitants. The Circuit Judges go out in June, and their successors will have to be elected under the new law. This will probably be the most exciting event of the session, especially among the lawyers, and may consume considerable time, and give an opportunity for the squandering of speech and the exercise of strategy. There will also be Railroad bills, perhaps a large number,—all of course, panaceas for existing evils. Warehouse legislation will loom up in the form of amendments to the law. Temperance or anti-temperance measures will perplex and annoy; and Appropriation bills will be under consideration. Amendments to the criminal law; the revision of the statutes generally; some little Cook County and Chicago bills; the tinkering of the Revenue law, and of every other law, will occupy the attention of members between times, and give them a chance to exhibit their ability, if they have any. Besides these bills, there will be resolutions interjected every day on all kinds of subjects, from sympathy with Cuba to sympathy with some poor widow, the proprietor of a son who is the joy of her heart, the sustenance of her old age, and who, therefore, should be made a Page, even if he is extra. Verily, there will be work enough to keep the members out of mischief for two or three months, anyway. Those who imagine they are to have a sinecure of five dollars a day, to say nothing of fifty dollars for stationery, will be very much mistaken and disappointed; that is, if they do their duty, which is another question.

LIST OF THE LAW-MAKERS.

Following is a list of the Senators and Representatives, in alphabetical order with the number of the districts and names of the counties whence they come. Those marked R. are Republican, and those not marked are in opposition.

SENATORS.

Archer, William R., 33, Pike.
Baldwin, Elmer, R., 17, LaSalle.
Brooks, William S., 15, Will.
Brown, William, 39, Morgan.
Burke, Beatty T., 40, Macoupin.
Burns, George W., R., 37, Adams.
Canfield, Eugene, R., 14, Kane.
Casey, Thomas S., 46, Jefferson.
Castle, Miles B., R., 13, DeKalb.
Crews, William J., R., 45, Lawrence.
Cummings, Samuel P., 25, Fulton.
Cunningham, John, R., 43, Marion.
Cusey, John, R., 20, McLean.
Donahue Michael, R., 29, DeWitt.
Dow, Samuel K., R., 4, Cook.
Early, John, R., 9, Winnebago.
Ferrell, Charles M., R., 51, Hardin.
Glenn, Archibald A., 36, Brown.
Green Henry, R., 10, Jo Daviess.
Gundlach, George, 42, Clinton.
Hampton, Benjamin R., R., 23, McDonough.
Henry, George W., R., 44, Clay.
Hinchcliffe, John, 49, St. Clair.
Hundley, William B., 34, Christian.
Jacobs, George P., R., 12, Ogle.
Kehoe, Miles, 3, Cook.
Lee, John S., 26, Peoria.
McGrath, James J., R., 5, Cook.
Murphy, William K., 48, Perry.
Nicholson, Aaron B., R., 27, Logan.
Palmer, Amos S., R. 16, Iroquois.
Patterson, Joseph S., R., 11, Whiteside.
Reynolds, Joseph S., R., 1, Cook.
Sanford, Patrick H., R., 22, Knox.
Sheldon, Jarius C., R., 30, Champaign.
Shepard, William H., R., 21, Henry.
Short, John C., R., 31, Vermilion.
Starne, Alexander, 35, Sangamon.
Steele, Charles B., R., 32, Coles.
Strong, James G., R., 18, Livingston.
Thompson, Richard S., R., 2, Cook.
Upton, Clark W., R., 8, Lake.
Voris, Charles, 33, Shelby.
Waite, Horace F., R., 6, Cook.
Ware, Jesse, 50, Union.
Warren, Benjamin, 24, Hancock.
Whiting, Lorenzo D., R., 19, Bureau.
Wilcox, Edward A., R., 20, Woodford.
Williamson, Rollin S., 7, Cook.
Yager, John H., R., 41, Madison.
Youngblood, Francis M., 47, Franklin.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander, Harmon, 45, Crawford.
Alexander, Elias J. C., 34, Montgomery.
Anderson, Robert S., R., 46, Hamilton.
Armstrong, Perry A., 13, Grundy.
Armstrong, George W., 17, LaSalle.
Ballow, Charles, 37, Adams.
Barkley, David W., R., 44, Wayne.
Bishop, Henry B., 31, Edgar.
Bishop, Richard, R., 8, McHenry.
Blakely, William H., R., 33, Effingham.
Bocock, Cyrus, R., 19, Stark.
Booth, Daniel, 7, Cook.
Bradwell, James B., R., 1, Cook.
Branson, Nathaniel W., R., 36, Menard.
Bryant, Francis E., R., 30, Piatt.
Bullard, Lucian, R., 18, Livingston.
Bushnell, Nehemiah, R., 37, Adams.
Casey, Newton R., 51, Pulaski.
Cassedy, John, R., 28, McLean.
Carpenter, Julius A., R, 14, Kane.
Chambers, Jacob S., R, 22, Knox.
Collins, Erasmus B., 16, Kankakee.
Condon, William H., 4, Cook.
Connolly, James A., R, 32, Coles.
Cronkrite, Edward L., 10, Stephenson.
Cross, Robert J., R, 9, Winnebago.
Cullerton, E. F., R, 4, Cook.
Cullum, Shelby M., R, 35, Sangamon.
Darnell, John M., 25, Schuyler.
Davis, C. P., R, 30, Piatt.
Dement, Henry D., R, 12, Lee.
Dewey, Mark R., 19, Bureau.
Dolan, Patrick, 46, White.
Dolton C. H., R, 7, Cook.
Dresser, Henry, 38, Scott.
Dunham, Charles, 21, Henry.
Easley, William W., 36, Cass.
Efner, Dean S., R, 17, Whiteside.
Ferrier, Thomas J., R, 4, Cook.
Flanders, J. L., 45, Lawrence.
Forth, Robert T., 44, Wayne.
Freeland, John A., R., 32, Moultrie
Freeman, John G., R., 20, Putnam.
Golden, Thomas J., R., 45, Clark.
Gordon, John, R., 39, Morgan.
Graham, George P., R., 22, Mercer.
Granger, Flaval K., R., 8, McHenry.
Grant, William A., R., 23, Warren.
Grey, John A., R., 25, Fulton.
Gridley, Elisha, R., 8, Lake.
Halpin, Thomas M., 3, Cook.
Hart, Joseph, R., 17, LaSalle.
Harvey, Jabez, R., 15, Will.
Hawes, Peter J., R., 27, Logan.
Hay, Milton, R., 35, Sangamon.
Henry, Andrew G., R., 42, Bond.
Herrington, James, 14, Kane.
Herting, William A., R., 5, Cook.
Hite, Benjamin R., 41, Madison.
Hite, Luke H., 49, St. Clair.
Hildrup, Jesse S., R., 9, Boone.
Holles, Charles D., 42, Bond.
Hollenback, George M., R., 13, Kendall.
Hopkins, Silas P., R., 2, Cook.
Inscore, Matthew J., R., 50, Union.
Jaquess, Isaac N., R., 44, Wabash.
Jackson, John E., 23, McDonough.
James, Austin, 48, Monroe.
Jessup, John S., 15, Will.
Johnston, Edwin H., R., 21, Rock Island.
Jones, Alfred M., R., 10, Jo Daviess.
Kann, Constantine, 3, Cook.
Lane, Edward E., R., 24, Hancock.
Lane, Tillman, 29, DeWitt.
Lemma, William A., 50, Jackson.
Lewis, Stephen G., R., 38, Calhoun.
Leitze, Fred. A., R, 42, Clinton.
Lomax, John A., 1, Cook.
Loomis, James R., 47, Gallatin.
Mann, Sylvester S., 14, Kane.
Marsh, Frederick H., 12, Ogle.
Massie, Melville D., R., 38, Pike.
McAdams, William, 40, Jersey.
McDonald, William H., 33, Cumberland.
McGee, Francis M., R., 51, Johnson.
McLaughlin, Hugh, 5, Cook.
McPherran, James E., 11, Whiteside.
Meacham, John W., 39, Morgan.
Middlecoff, John P., R., 19, Ford.
Mitchell, Samuel M., 47, Williamson.
Moore, Nathaniel, R., 20, Marshall.
Moore, Ira M., 37, Adams.
Moses, Henry H., 36, Mason.
Morrison, Napoleon B., 43, Marion
Moffit, William T., R., 29, Macon.
Mulvane, Joab R., R., 19, Bureau.
Neville, William, 43, Randolph.
Newton, John G., 47, Williamson.
Nulton, Jerome B., 39, Greene.
Oakwood, Jacob H., R., 31, Vermillion.
Oberly, John H., 50, Alexander.
Oleson, Ingwell, R., 5, Cook.
Orendorff, Alfred, 35, Sangamon.
Peltzer, Otto, 6, Cook.
Penfield, John, R., 30, Champaign.
Pinnell, Willis O., R., 31, Edgar.
Plowman, Jonathan, R., 40, Macoupin.
Pollock, John, R., 18, Ford.
Pyatt, John W., R., 48, Perry.
Quinn, Michael C., 26, Peoria.
Race, Job A., R., 29, Macon.
Ramey, Thomas T., R., 41, Madison.
Rankin, David, R., 24, Henderson.
Ray, Lyman B., R., 13, Grundy.
Rice, Isaac, R., 12, Ogle.
Rogers, Thomas P., 28, McLean.
Rountree, John M., R., 6, Cook.
Savage, Amos, R., 15, Will.
Sawyer, Thomas S., R., 16, Iroquois.
Scanlan, John F., R., 4, Cook.
Scott, William, 24, Hancock.
Senne, Henry C., R., 7, Cook.
Shaw, James, R., 11, Carroll.
Sheridan, Milliard J., R., 16, Kankakee.
Sherman, Frank T., 2, Cook.
Shumway, Hiram P., 34, Christian.
Smith, Charles G., 43, Fayette.
Snow, Herman W., R., 27, Tazewell.
Soule, Lewis, R., 17, LaSalle.
Starr, Julius S., R., 26, Peoria.
Stewart, Duncan J., R., 9, Winnebago.
Stewart, Archibald E., 28, McLean.
Streetor, Alson J., 22, Mercer.
Stroud, Laban M., 27, Logan.
Swan, Ziba S., R., 43, Fayette.
Sylvester, William T., 32, Douglas.
Taggart, James S., R., 10, Stephenson.
Thomas, John, R., 49, St. Clair.
Thornton, Stephen Y., 25, Fulton.
Truitt, James T., R., Montgomery.
Virden, Archibald L., 40, Macoupin.
Walker, Leonidas, 46, Hamilton.
Warner, Wilder W., R., 21, Henry.
Washburn, George E., R., 6, Cook.
Wayman, William, R., 1, Cook.
Webber, I. Dwight, 20, Woodford.
Webster, Ezra G., R., 26, Peoria.
Weinheimer, Henry, 41, Madison.
Westfall, E. K., R., 23, McDonough.
Wick, Bernhard, 49, St. Clair.
Wicker, Charles G., R., 2, Cook.
Wood, Benson, R., 33, Effingham.
Wymore, James L., R., 5, Johnson.

There are 51 Senators and 153 Representatives. The political complexion is as follows:

SENATE.	
Republicans	33
Opposition	18
Republican majority	15
HOUSE.	
Republicans	89
Opposition	64
Republican majority	25
TOTAL ON JOINT BALLOT.	
Republicans	122
Opposition	82
Majority	40

STATE OFFICERS.

The State officers to be inaugurated are:
Governor—Richard J. Oglesby.
Lieutenant Governor—John L. Beveridge.
Secretary of State—George H. Harlow.
Auditor—Charles E. Lippincott.
Treasurer—Edward Rutz.
Attorney General—James K. Edsall.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

It is not known whether Governor Oglesby will appoint a Private Secretary to succeed General Harlan, who has been the confidential agent of Governor Palmer during his term. He is thoroughly versed in the multifarious duties of the Executive Department. It is understood that Governor Beveridge will appoint his son to that position.

THE GOVERNORS.

Governor Oglesby is expected to arrive here early next week, and General Beveridge on Saturday. The latter has taken rooms and will occupy them until he acquires the right to enter the Executive Mansion. Governor Palmer has removed to his old homestead on Mason street.

P. WAX.

THE CHURCH ACCIDENT.

Account by an Eye-Witness.

From the Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette, Dec. 28.

A gentleman who was present at, and also a partial sufferer by, the late fearful accident, furnishes us with the following description of the way in which it occurred, and the frightful scenes that followed:

The upper chamber of the church was crowded to its utmost capacity—not only were the seats filled, but the aisles densely packed; a small space occupied by the Christmas tree, and its richly laden boughs, was the only spot that did not teem with joyous life, hope, and expectancy.

The occasion was intended as a church family gathering, and as only thirteen families are represented in the church organization, those engaged in getting up the entertainment were surprised to find so large an audience present.

Fears of a calamity were entertained by some at the commencement, but as time wore away, and the pleasing scenes around were inspiring and happifying, hope took the place of fear, and the whole was a scene of joyous festivity. Had it been possible to communicate those fears without creating a panic, and thus bringing about the calamity which so suddenly overcame us, it would have been done.

The opening exercises and address were concluded, probably two-thirds of the gifts had been distributed—among them many costly and valuable presents—when, without a moment's warning, there was a peculiar tremor or shake—a quivering of the timbers—a fearful crash, like the falling of trees and the breaking of limbs, and in a moment the entire audience were forced toward the centre of the building, in a funnel shape, or rather a long open trough, and precipitated to the floor below, at once crushing or smothering those who were immediately in the centre of the room or trough. The cries and groans at this moment, with the crash and noise of the breaking timbers, were heard for the distance of nearly a mile. Scarcely had the people reached the floor, until the ceiling of the second story fell upon the struggling ones, extinguishing the lamps, and covering the entire mass of humanity with lime, plaster, laths, joists and other debris.

Darkness, felt darkness, prevailed for a few moments; eyes, mouths, throats were filled with lime and sand, and it was suffocating in the extreme. For a moment it appeared as though the entire multitude precipitated below were suffocated or killed by the falling timbers, scarcely a moan, or groan, or voice could be heard. Just at this extremity a voice was heard, "The building's on fire!" and as the blaze ran up the side of the building, or crept down toward the people, a wail of anguish went up from a hundred hearts, and despair or desperation was written on many a face. While to some the blaze was the token of a sure and awful death, to others it was a beacon-light, showing to bewildered ones where there was succor and safety, and the way in which it could be reached. Soon after this, those upon the upper or outside began to reach the windows and break them out, when the fresh air sweeping over the struggling and suffocating mass, a more hopeful picture was presented. Some were escaping by the windows on the sides and rear, others, again, were escaping by the front door, and altogether the scene was encouraging, and it was thought not more than half would be destroyed.

About this time people from the outside reached the scene and rendered efficient aid. Some ladders and boards were put up to the second story windows, and some slid down, others jumped down, while some again were rescued by the ladders. As parents and loved ones rushed to the scene and in the bitterness and anguish of their souls sought out the "absent loved ones," the picture was beyond description, and the fearfulness of that hour will ever live in memory's casket.

Those at the rear of the building or nearest the sides or entrance fared best, generally, and were the first to make their escape, while those in the centre of the room, or neck of the funnel or trough, were most seriously injured or lost their lives.

Mr. E. B. Campbell was among those who were so fortunate as to early escape from the the building, and his presence and words of cheer did many a heart good. He was constant and untiring in his efforts to save, and his endeavors to minister to the wounded and suffering, and to provide for those who needed immediate help. He was cool, calm, and collected, and gave directions with a mind and heart that seemed largely to comprehend the fearfulness of the situation. Others, many others, proved themselves heroes and heroines, and their reward will be in heaven.

From the entire surroundings, the number leaping from the second-story windows—the fearful condition of those covered with seats, timbers, lime, and mortar, the number piled and heaped upon each other, the fire, &c., it is a wonderful providence that one-half the people escaped, and we were astonished to see and learn that so many were unhurt.

As soon as possible messengers were despatched to the city for medical aid, and it was not long until not only the physicians, but hundreds of others were among us to minister to the needy, and render such aid and comfort as will not soon be forgotten by the suffering and bereaved.

While these kind friends were using every means to comfort and help, another class,—few in number, however,—were also on hand, and the bodies of the dead, dying, and suffering were not all removed from the building until these vandals began their work of carrying off such valuables as came within their reach. Coats, shawls, hats, bonnets, furs, scarfs, watches, jewelry, &c., were scattered all around, and many of these have been carried away, while those that have been gathered up are covered with lime and dirt, and comparatively ruined.

WISCONSIN.

Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions.

Facts from the Official Reports.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 31, 1872.

Few, if any, States in the Union have made as liberal provision, in proportion to age, population, and resources, for the care of their unfortunate and the reform of their wayward residents, as has the State of Wisconsin. The cost to the State of its public institutions, including Institutes for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, Hospitals for the Insane, Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Reform School, and State Prison, has thus far somewhat exceeded $4,000,000, of which nearly a third has been on account of the insane; and the value of the real and personal property of these institutions is but a few thousands less than $2,000,000. The expenditure from the State Treasury on behalf of these institutions, exclusive of what was paid by counties and friends, and to aid Milwaukee charitable institutions, were, last year, about $470,000; and for the next year there is asked, for current expenses and buildings, nearly $600,000—an amount not more than two-thirds of which is likely to be granted.

Each of the State institutions is under the immediate care of a Board of five Trustees, or Managers, most of them resident in the vicinity, and of a Superintendent appointed by these Boards, except the State Prison, whose Commissioner is elected by the people once in two years with other State officers, and is only responsible to the Governor and the people. Over them all, the State Board of Charities and Reform, organized in 1871, has a supervisory and advisory care, but without any authority to do or undo, contrary to the wishes of the local Board. The reports of these institutions for the last year are all printed, and some facts gathered from them may not be devoid of interest to the public at large.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

This, the oldest of the State institutions, originated in the adoption of a private school for the blind, supported by the citizens of Janesville, and it was established there in 1850. It has a sightly location, south of the City of Janesville, near the banks of Rock River; and its principal building is of stone, four stories high, besides which there is a larger brick shop,—the whole worth some $160,000. It has cost some $420,000 thus far. It has had seven Superintendents, the present very efficient one, T. H. Little, having been there since 1861. Admission is free to blind children of capacity to receive instruction, between the ages of 8 and 21. The largest number of pupils in any one year was 67,, the last. The current expenses of the last year were $20,384, of which $6,215 was for salaries and wages, $4,543 for subsistence, $3,193 for fuel. There is $20,500 wanted for current expenses next year, and $5,500 for barns and carriage house. The inmates are given as good an education as possible, and during the last year, besides music, which is made a specialty, have been taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, rhetoric, history of the United States, and physiology. In the musical department there have been two choirs, a class of 14 in harmony, and an orchestra of 14 instruments. Eighteen pupils have had private instruction in voice culture. Thirty-eight have had lessons on the piano, 5 on the cabinet organ, 9 on the violin, and 9 on other instruments. The attractiveness of music itself, and the probability that those who become skilful in it may obtain good positions as music teachers or organists, excite among the pupils a strong desire to devote themselves to it. Some handicraft is taught to the pupils, so that they may be able to earn a living with their hands,—broom-making, cane-seating, basket-making, bead, and other fancy work for the girls, included. Training in light gymnastics is given, which, besides affording exercise, gives ease and gracefulness. The health of the institution has been good, and its pupils are making good progress.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This is pleasantly located in the western part of the village of Delavan, Walworth County, where it was opened on a small scale in 1852. It has had seven Principals, of whom one was called to your State, one died, one was elected Principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the present one is George L. Weed. The total cost has been about $434,000. The current expenses last year were $34,174, of which $14,720 was for salaries and wages, $7,617 for subsistence, $2,836 for fuel. There is $38,389 wanted for current expenses next year, and $35,000 for an addition to the main building, which is a large four-story brick edifice, with charming grounds surrounding, and workshops and barns beside. During the last year there have been 164 pupils in attendance, more than ever before, and calling for more room for their accommodation. Instruction in various branches of study has been given by the sign language, and by writing. A cabinet-shop and a shoe-shop furnish means of instruction in those trades, and the work done pays expenses. The inmates are increasing in knowledge, appear cheerful and happy, have maintained good health, and year by year a certain number are prepared, at the cost of the State, to be useful citizens, who would otherwise be burdens to themselves and society.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The State Hospital for the Insane, charmingly located near Madison, four miles from the Capitol, across Lake Mendota, was put in operation in May, 1860, and the same lady appointed Matron who has held the place ever since,—Mrs. M. C. Halliday, a woman of rare qualifications for the position. Dr. A. S. McDill, the present Superintendent, is the fifth, and he has tendered his resignation, after four and a half years' most efficient service, having been elected member of Congress from the Eighth District of this State. Most of the time, admission to the Institution has been free to not exceeding a certain quota from each county; but, since 1871, $1.50 a week is required to be paid by friends or by the county where the insane person has resided. The cost to the State of the Institution has been about $1,070,000. The amount drawn from the State Treasury during the last year was $71,000; total expenditures, $105,975. The amount needed the current year is $96,500, of which $24,000 is for subsistence, $23,000 for salaries and wages, $10,000 for fuel, $29,500 for repairs and enlargement of laundry and boiler-room, burned in August, new coal-house and smoke-stack, already built, a carpenter and work-shop, hose and connection, and an increase of water-supply. The hospital building is a handsome one, of cut stone, 569 feet long, with a centre building 65 by 120 feet, and two longitudinal and two transverse wings on each side, all four stories high, besides a basement, and well fitted up. An addition of one wing on each side is earnestly urged by the Managers and the Superintendent, who forcibly points out the evils of overcrowding such an institution. Various improvements have been made during the year, and the institution is in excellent condition. There are some 425 acres of land attached, and the farm and garden have furnished a large amount of subsistence, the estimated value of products exceeding cost, aside from patients' labor, over $5,000. I take the following from the report:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients Sept. 30, 1871	173	182	355
Admitted during the year	92	74	166
Whole number treated	265	256	521
Discharged and have died	83	65	148
Remaining Sept. 30, 1872	182	191	373

Of the 148 discharged, there were:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	34	26	60
Improved	19	7	26
Unimproved	19	18	37
Died	11	14	25
	83	65	148

Of the 26 discharged improved, most of them could be comfortably cared for at their homes; and some of them undoubtedly would have recovered had their residence in the hospital been prolonged. Those discharged as unimproved were mostly chronic cases of many years' duration, whom we were compelled to return to the county authorities, to be cared for, that room might be obtained in the hospital for the treatment of recent and more hopeful cases. Death occurred in 8 cases, from exhaustion, the result of long-continued maniacal excitement; in 6, from paralysis—5 males and 1 female; in 5, from consumption—all females; and in 1 case each, from exhaustion from acute mania, enteritis, epilepsy, dropsy, disease of the heart; and one from suicide.

When Dr. McDill assumed the duties of Superintendent, in June, 1868, there were 202 patients; now there are 373. Within that time there have been 734 cases in charge, of whom 248 were recovered and restored to their friends and to usefulness in society. Of the 373 present inmates, 290 are regarded incurable, 83 curable.

The Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, will be opened in a few weeks. The plan is, in the main, similar to that of the Madison Hospital, but with some improvements. It is of cream-colored brick, with stone trimmings. A central and rear building and six wings are now completed, affording room for 225 patients, and an earnest appeal is made for the completion of the building without interruption of the work, by the erection of the south wings. There has been $383,000 appropriated thus far, and $255,350 more is asked, including the amount for building and furnishing the south wings, and $48,000 for the first year's running expenses.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This is located in Madison, on the banks of Lake Monona, where Governor Farwell formerly resided, and was established by Governor Harvey's widow, when, on the close of the war, Harvey Hospital was no longer needed for sick and wounded soldiers, and the buildings and grounds were cheaply sold to the State. Its cost since the State took charge of it, in 1866, has been about $300,000,—the expenses some years having been nearly $50,000. The buildings consist of Governor Farwell's three-story-and-a-half, octagonal residence, with two-story wooden wings erected by the United States Government, and a neat two-story school-house,—the whole property worth some $45,000. Last year's running expenses were about $30,000; next year they are estimated at $20,000. Some 700 soldiers' orphans have enjoyed the benefits of the Home. The number in 1869 was 266, since when it has decreased till there are now only 215. There have been 54 admitted this year. The number of children will naturally decrease from year to year, as they grow up to the age at which they can take care of themselves. Mrs. Harvey was the first Superintendent, and Mr. R. W. Burton is the fifth. Provision is made for sending six pupils each year to the State Normal School. Four teachers, besides the Superintendent, are employed, and the children are given an education equivalent to that in a school with first and second primary, intermediate, and grammar departments. The location is such that there has been little opportunity for training the children in habits of industry. The older girls can learn housework, sewing, and help about the house; but for the boys, beside cutting wood and some chores, there has been little employment, and something needs to be done. A few are engaged in shoe-making. Some land was rented and cultivated for a garden, last year, and a class of about a dozen boys and girls are learning telegraphy. On the whole, the testimony of those most familiar with the institution is, that it is well governed; the children well fed, clothed, and taught, healthy and happy, enjoying a home better than many of them would have were their fathers living. There has been an unhappy quarrel among the Trustees, however, and between a minority of the Trustees and the Superintendent, which has led to such charges of mismanagement as will call for a thorough investigation by the Legislature. One of the Trustees recommends the breaking up of the institution, and giving to the mothers of those who have them a certain amount yearly to aid in providing for them, and finding homes with worthy people for the rest.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This is agreeably located, in full view of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, on the banks of Fox River, in Waukesha. It was opened in 1860, first named the House of Refuge, then Reform School. It is designed for the training and reformation of bad or vagrant boys. It has an excellent Superintendent, A. D. Hendrickson. It has a central and six other buildings,—the whole property being worth some $125,000. The boys, instead of being all herded together, are divided into families in the different buildings, each of which has its general sitting-room, dining-hall, dormitory, and bath-room, and also separate apartments for the accommodation of the family officers. Each is surrounded with ample play-yards and necessary out-buildings. Each is supervised by a man who, as the father or elder brother, looks after the comfort, conduct, and health of his boys, and is required to be in the building or in the yard, night or day, when his boys are there. The internal arrangement of the home is managed by a woman, who is expected to care for the inmates' wearing apparel, and extend to the boys of her family such attention as a good mother should to her own children. The time of the boys is judiciously divided between work, school, and recreation, every inmate being assigned some duties suited to his capacity and strength,—the principal work being in cane-seating, willow tailor, shoe, and broom shops, on the farm and in the garden; a number of the small boys in chores, knitting, &c. But the firm, yet kind, use of moral, educational and industrial forces, it is sought to train the boys into useful and worthy citizens. The time of detention is optional with the Managers, and depends on circumstances. The whole cost of the institution, which has suffered from one serious fire, has been a little over $400,000. The current expenses of last year were $36,538, of which $10,819 was for salaries and wages, $8,759 for subsistence, $3,266 for clothing, and $2,571 for fuel, of which $6,056 came from counties. The current expenses for the year 1873 are estimated at $42,000, from which, deducting $8,500 due from counties and estimated to be on hand at the close of the year, $33,500 are left. Adding to this $10,500 needed to carry the institution to April 1, 1874, and $40,000 needed for new new family buildings, the total appropriation asked is $84,000. The whole number in school since July, 1860, has been 866; the whole number during the past year was 347. The largest number in school at once during the year was 284, smallest, 239; number Oct. 1, 1872, 278. Of the 347 inmates during the past year 52 are from Milwaukee County, 35 from Fond du Lac, 34 from Winnebago, 21 from Brown, 19 from Dodge, 18 from Rock, 15 each from Waukesha and Racine, 14 from Jefferson, 12 from Dane, 10 each from Sauk and Kenosha. A majority of the boys have had their early training under circumstances unfavorable to good habits and morals. As showing how many have become wayward for lack of proper home influences, it is stated that of the 347 inmates 56 have neither father or mother living; 145 have no fathers living, and 113 no mothers; 49 have step-fathers, and 44 step-mothers; only 144 of the whole number have both parents living, and of these the parents of 26 are separated, several are insane, and several are intemperate, and 4 have parents, both living, but separated, and each married again to other parties.

STATE PRISON.

This was opened in 1852, and has cost thus far very nearly $1,000,000; and its property, including some 20 acres of land, well walled in, a large and imposing stone turreted building for the residence of the Commissioner, officers, and guards, and the confinement of male prisoners, a fine turreted building for the women's prison, and several workshops. The Hon. George F. Wheeler is now acceptably serving a second term as State Prison Commissioner, there having been but eight before. The total receipts of last year were $113,446, of which $58,993 was from the State Treasurer, $40,670 from the chair and cabinet shop; and yet about $20,000 is lacking, for various reasons, to pay expenses, some $14,000 of the indebtedness being for stock. Of the expenditure, $26,082 was for stock for the chair shop, $23,453 for officers' services, $12,637 for subsistence, $3,385 for wood, $24,523 for indebtedness of last year in replacing burned workshop. There is $25,000 asked for this year. Though the institution has never yet been self supporting, the prisoners' labor not being farmed out, the prison for productiveness of labor, and more especially for good behavior of convicts and general management, ranks among the best in the country, none excelling it in reformatory influence. The Commissioner says: The prisoners very soon learn, after coming here, that good conduct will invariably secure to them mild and humane treatment; hence, a cheerful obedience to all the rules of the institution is secured and maintained. The absence of that downcast, dogged, dissatisfied look, so noticable to all strangers visiting here, may be attributed mainly, if not wholly, to that cause." There is a flourishing church in the prison, and religious exercises are devoutly attended, the Chaplain saying: "During my ministry of more than six years in this prison, I have never seen an indication of impious levity, or an instance of of apparent contempt for religious ordinances. They listen with deep and earnest attention, and often with deep emotion." There is also a school in successful operation, which is held in the same well-fitted chapel as the religious services, and a good library has been founded. The Chaplain remarks, in regard to the school: "For the whole term of five years that this school has been in operation, with a membership of from forty to seventy scholars, not one solitary breach of order has occurred; but all have behaved with propriety, and shown a desire to improve;" and adds: "All these benevolent and humane provisions for the comfort and welfare of our prison population are, in my opinion, greater preventives of crime, in the future of these convicts, than the sentence that confines them here. If convicts come here ignorant, they are urged, and encouraged, and assisted to learn to read and write. They have constantly pressed upon their attention the importance of improvement, and encouraged to reform, and hope for a brighter future."

This report has many good suggestions, especially of graduating sentences by the number of crimes, and sometimes leaving them indeterminate. There were present in the institution on the 30th of September, 1871, 191 convicts. Total number present at this date, 186. Total number received during the year, 94. Number discharged, 100. Of those discharged, 50 were on reduction of time; on Governor's pardon to restore to citizenship, 20; on Governor's pardon before expiration of sentence, 13; on President's pardon, 2; on expiration of sentence, 2; order of Supreme Court, 4; escapes, 2; deaths, 2.

The business of the chair-shop, whose products are mainly sold at Leavenworth, amounted to $71,409, of the shoe-shop to $2,357, of the tailor-shop to $6,345, of the blacksmith-shop to $1,907, of the stone-shop to $3,225; the products of the prison garden and farm lot amounted to $1,651; the value of the material and labor expended during the year in completing the workshop, finishing the chapel, &c., was $15,408. The total gain in the cabinet and chairshop is $18,685.43, and in other shops, $6,379.77; value of labor done upon building extension and in repairs, $2,302.26. The total number of days spent in labor was 73,319, of which, for Sundays, sickness, insanity, old age, solitary confinement, &c., 8,002 was lost time; 17,297 indispensable labor, but not directly productive of income, leaving 38,020 of productive labor. The total value of the personal property in and about the prison, of which a full exhibit is made, is $103,824, of which $44,844 is stock in the cabinet and chair shop, and $34,552 in tools, machinery, etc., in same. The clothing furnished during the year is valued at $5,611, including 100 suits for outgoing prisoners.

This year 37 were sent up for larceny, 8 with intent to kill, 7 for horse stealing, 6 for burglary, 2 only for murder. Of the whole 1,718 ever in prison, 80 per cent were for crimes against property, 20 per cent against persons; 883 for larceny, 220 for burglary, 70 for assault with intent to kill, 63 for murder in the first degree, 6 in the second, 3 in the third; 53 for arson, 49 for counterfeiting, 45 for robbery.

PLUS.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Boston fire relief fund: $330,601.

—The income of Virginia from convict hire last year was $31,000.

—The plan for the new union railway station in Worcester, Mass., has been decided on.

—The oyster tax of Virginia, last year, was $46,964, and cost 29,202 to collect.

—There are now, since Jan. 1, no days of grace on notes in California.

—Building permits in Philadelphia, last year, 6,422, a decrease of 811.

—Deaths in 1872: Chicago, 10,060; St. Louis, 7,927; Cincinnati, 5,472; New York, 22,941; Philadelphia, 20,544; Baltimore, 8,703.

—The spinal meningitis, which prevailed so extensively last spring in many of the stables in Boston, has lately broken out again at the South End.

—It is said that the passengers on the train which tumbled over the embankment near Glasgow Junction, Ky., the other day, were plundered by the wholesale, but by whom, no one is able to state.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that in a very few years the Pacific coast will raise more than 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat per annum, and says that, besides this, the gold and silver product of the coast, estimated at $65,000,000 annually, will sink into insignificance.

—A loving San Francisco man kissed his wife and went to the office to do some important business. Two hours later, while driving along with another woman, he ran against a buggy, upsetting it and his own. There was a scene when he discovered that the occupants of the other buggy were his wife and a noted gambler.

—Seventeen members of a pleasant brotherhood, calling itself "Bequillard's Assommeurs," have recently been arrested in Paris. They went about in side streets pretending to be soldiers maimed at Solferino, and begging for alms. When the victim felt in his pocket for money, the beggars would step behind him, slip off their wooden legs, and stun him with them so as to get all his valuables.

—The Myers tragedy at Hamilton, Ohio, has this end: Tom McGehan, who was claimed to be the leader of the gang of assassins, was acquitted. McGlynn was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and Jim McGehan, brother to Tom, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

—A Bay City correspondent writes to the Detroit *Post:* The crop of logs being put up this winter will not be as great as many anticipate, judging from the reports of operators in the woods. The manufacturers of this district will not put in over 225,000,000 feet of logs, but other parties will put in about 200,000,000 feet. The horse disease and want of sufficient snow has already proved considerable of a hindrance to operations, and other difficulties may be met with before winter is over.

—Mr. J. B. Lewis, formerly of Kentucky, has just brought to Colorado a car-load of full-blood Cashmere goats. They number forty head, and are worth an average of $300 each. One imported buck cost $1,000. Mr. Lewis owns the Parmalee rancho on Turkey creek, about three miles inside the mountains and eighteen miles from Denver, to which he sent the goats yesterday. He says they will double in number every year. They stood the long railway journey well, and reached Denver in excellent condition. His enterprise is an important addition to the stock interests of Colorado.—*Denver News.*

—The interesting question of the worth of labor at the time of the great fire has come up at Boston in the case of John B. Webster, a teamster, who was occupied one hour in removing the assets of the National Bank of Mutual Redemption, amounting to over $1,000,000. Not being satisfied with the amount tendered by the bank officers in payment of his services, he brought suit to recover. A number of witnesses were examined, including several teamsters, who testified that the service was worth $50 an hour at that time, and the Municipal Court awarded him $75 damages. Webster appealed to the Superior Court.

—The fight between the notorious Bill Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia, and Mayor Stokely, of that city, is going on at a lively rate. The Mayor, who is endeavoring to break up the policy and gambling nuisances, accuses Mann of being connected with the Policymen's and Gamblers' Protective Association and with impeding the ends of law and justice. He says that the corruption fund is at the disposal of the District Attorney, and this is the reason that the policy dealers and gamblers who have been arrested have never been tried. The popular feeling is represented to be where it should be, with the Mayor.

—The Laurium mines, in Greece, which now form the subject of a dispute between the Greek and the French and Italian Governments, were anciently the source of the Greek coinage, but the Government finally abandoned them as having been worked out. A company of Frenchmen and Italians purchased the property some ten years ago, and, having since been profitably engaged in working the mines, attracted the attention and cupidity of the Greek Government. The latter first attempted to gain possession of the surface ore, as not having been included in the grant, but failing, now seek to tax the company 40 per cent of its profits. The matter is now a diplomatic question, in which Italy and France take the part of their subjects. They have proposed reference to arbitration, but Greece refuses to acquiesce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sorosis will hardly rank Confucius as a first-class philosopher, since one of his maxims reads thus: "Woman depends upon the man; therefore she must not presume to meddle with Governmental affairs."

—The following item could only originate in San Francisco: "Another California widow is to claim the sympathy of Pacific jurymen on account of five grains of strychnine found in her dead husband's stomach."

—The name "Joe Bridger" is owned by six different men in Bullet County, Ky. They distinguish them by saying, "The Joe who shot old Campbell," "the Joe who killed Bill Gordon," etc.

—A pumpkin pie, ten feet in diameter and four feet deep, was the chief feature of a California dinner recently. The enjoyment of the guests was marred somewhat by a child falling into the pie, and drowning before their eyes.

—A German, of Pittsburgh, by the name of Meyers, engaged to Miss Kate Dressel, failed to put in an appearance at the appointed hour when the bonnie Kate was arrayed in cloudy bridal robes. An officer found at his residence the following card: "Mr. Meyer's compliments. Not at home. Gone to Germany."

—At a revival meeting, in St. Louis, during the last week, the "exhorter" would walk down the aisle, asking the converts how they felt. Approaching a young man with his head lowered down, in grief and penitence, upon the back of the adjoining pew, he inquired, "Brother, have you got religion?" "No-o. But I've got an awful stomach-ache."

—A school girl in one of the rural districts of Pittsfield, Mass., was overheard trying to convince a schoolfellow that she liked him better than she did some other urchin of whom he seemed jealous. "Of course, I like you better than I do Bill," said she, "for don't I miss words in my spelling-lesson on purpose, so as to go down to the foot of the class where you are?"

—The Savannah *News* says: "There is a little boy in Macon who can stand on the sole of his head twenty minutes without his liver turning over. This is because he shot his grandmother in the left spectacle with an Alabama slinger. His father salted him down so that he can't take his ease in the usual direction, and he gets up on his head to rest himself."

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OUR THEATRES.

A Tour of Inspection Among the Places of Amusement.

Chances of Escape in the Event of a Fire or Panic.

Satisfactory Condition of the Four New South Side Theatres.

Defects Discovered at the Academy, Globe, and Nixon's.

Suggestions Worthy the Attention of Manager Gardner and Others.

Chicago is generally regarded by show people as the best "show town" in America for meritorious exhibitions to visit; that is to say, a first-class entertainment can be certain of calling out a larger proportion of the population here than in any other city, New York not being excepted. The reason for this is found in the fact that we have the finest places of amusement on the continent, and that nothing short of the very best attractions are supported here. A thoroughly good performance, no matter how insufficiently advertised in advance, or how big or little reputation it may have secured elsewhere, is always sure to be well patronized, weather and circumstances permitting. The practice of regularly visiting one or more of the theatres each week prevails very largely among Chicago people; while the transient visitors help to swell the attendance. Granted, that we patronize amusements liberally, and that our theatres are marvels of elegance and attractions—but then comes the vital question, so vividly brought to every mind by the recent burning of

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE

in New York: Are they safe? Are they plentifully supplied with means of exit in case of fire or panic, and do they furnish protection to the lives and limbs of their audiences? Chicago managers have had a bitter experience with fire, and it would be strange indeed if in rebuilding they had not paid especial attention to precautions against the recurrence of the calamity. Their own interest would prompt them to do this, and that they have done it in nearly every case there is no doubt. The chief source of accidental fires in a theatre is found in the heating apparatus, and a visit to the various places of amusement has developed the fact that in this direction neither expense, pains, nor caution have been spared to prevent the breaking out of fire. In the ordinary course of legitimate performances it is next to impossible that a fire should occur on the stage threatening the destruction of the theatre, for the stage swarms with the employes of the establishment, and no trouble would be experienced in preventing the spread of the flames. Occurrences of this kind are very rare, though they sometimes happen when the curtain is down, and the audience little suspects what is transpiring behind the scenes. Outside of the great conflagration of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, there has been no destruction of a Chicago theatre by fire for nearly a quarter of a century,

RICE'S OLD ORIGINAL THEATRE

being the last and only one. Occasionally, however, little incipient blazes do occur, but we have been singularly fortunate in escaping loss of life, either by panic or by burning. Prompt action and presence of mind have prevented it in many cases. It was not long ago that a young lady's dress caught fire from a gas jet behind the curtain during the performance of a spectacular piece, and she was badly burned. A few years since, while the play was in progress at McVicker's Theatre, a careless boy, in letting down one of the upper fly curtains, allowed it to fall upon the top lights, and it ignited in consequence. A silly fellow in the parquet rose in his seat and shouted "Fire!" In an instant the audience rose to their feet, and in another moment a terrible panic would have ensued but for the promptness of

MR. MYERS, THE STAGE MANAGER,

who, in a loud, clear tone, shouted to the careless author of the mischief, "Cut the rope." The boy whipped out his jack-knife in a jiffy, severed the rope which held the curtain, and down it came to the stage, where the fire was put out forthwith. This was done in full view of the terror-stricken audience, who, upon seeing that the danger was passed, resumed their seats, and the performance proceeded without further interruption.

But the most ample and complete precautions against fire are not enough. Fire has a disagreeable habit of breaking out where and when it is least expected. It is true that the chances are ten to one at least that it will not break out during the performance, which occupies but three hours out of twenty-four, and during which every part of the theatre is under the constant notice of a large number of *attaches*; and it is is also true that in nine cases out of ten the occurrence of a fire is not fraught with peril provided the audience will remain calm and collected. But the audience will *not* remain calm, and, so far from remaining collected, they invariably desire to disperse. Therefore, since it is a well-established fact that panics are liable to occur, and that terror-crazed people will rush pell-mell for the doors, strong men trampling down weak women and children, the question resolves itself into

MEANS OF EXIT.

Realizing the intense anxiety of the theatre-going public with reference to the means of escape from our theatres in case of panic or fire, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday visited the various places of amusement, with a view to a thorough inquiry into the matter. He found that in every case the managers were deeply interested in the subject, and were only too glad to furnish all possible information in reference thereto. The burning of the Fifth Avenue Theatre so soon after it had been crowded with people, had affected the managers as well as the general public, and they were more than willing to throw open their establishments to inspection, in order that their patrons may be thoroughly advised as to the precautions taken in their behalf.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE,

in the matter of egress, is probably the safest theatre in America, as, in addition to its Madison street front, it opens upon wide alleys at the east, west, and south. The lower floor, containing the orchestra circle, with a seating capacity of 768, has four extra exists into the alleys at the right and left, each consisting of a double door opening outward. These doors are always unlocked at the close of the play, but they could be easily burst open in case of a fire during the performance. Then the alley windows on either side, being but four feet above the ground, could be used for escape if necessary. Besides all these is the main entrance at the front, which alone is broad enough to empty the lower floor in five minutes, but the other exits were provided in case of a fire occurring at the front part of the theatre, as in case of the Fifth Avenue. The balcony circle, with its 448 seats, and the second circle, with its 500 seats, are both entered through the main hall, and, of course, may be emptied the same way; but, in order to relieve the crowd in the lower lobby, Mr. McVicker caused to be built broad staircases leading directly to Madison street, through which the occupants leave the theatre. Altogether, the theatre has over forty feet of exit-room—sufficient, it will be perceived, to empty the auditorium in from three to four minutes. On New Year's evening there were 2,300 people in the house, and they occupied precisely four minutes in getting out. In the rear of the stage is an eight-foot door opening out to the alley, with a smaller stage entrance, and an independent egress from the scene under the stage. The theatre is heated by furnaces of the Bennett pattern, of Cincinnati, in the placing of which, as well as the hot air flues, the greatest care has been taken to prevent contact with the woodwork. Water is supplied through a three-inch main, which feeds five water-plugs, each having fifty feet of hose. With such arrangements, Mr. McVicker holds that it would be simply impossible for a fire to break out during a performance; but, if anything of the kind should occur, he has provided such facilities for exit that no one need entertain the slightest fear.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

In addition to his grand entrance, 20 feet wide and 70 feet in length, with doors 12 feet wide opening outward from the auditorium, Mr. Hooley is about providing another exit through an alley to LaSalle street. Not that he believes this to be necessary, for the house can be emptied in four minutes, but he does it to reassure his patrons. The balcony and second circle each have two independent exits. In case of necessity, a large portion of those occupying seats on the lower floor can gain the stage by means of side doors back of the proscenium boxes, and they could also mount upon the stage at the footlights, and then reach the alley through a large double door at the rear of the stage. The theatre is heated by five furnaces, all encased in galvanized iron coverings, while the woodwork near which the hot air flues pass is protected by tin in every case. Mr. Hooley gave this his close personal attention when the theatre was in course of construction. There would seem to be absolutely no ground for alarm at Hooley's, even if a fire should break out, which it is not likely to do, as a large number of extinguishers have been distributed throughout the interior.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Next to McVicker's, Aiken's Theatre would seem to be the safest in the city, as it stands on the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street, and has the benefit of these two points, besides an alley in the rear. There are three front entrances on Wabash avenue, with a total breadth of 22 feet, and two extra exits on Congress street, each 6 feet in width. Each of the upper circles are supplied with extra modes of egress by two staircases for each, 8 feet wide, thus giving a total breadth of over 40 feet. The stage has a wide door opening upon an alley, and another entrance on Congress street. Heat is supplied by furnaces, all of which are encased in brick, and all are perfectly safe, so far as may be judged.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

situated on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State streets, has a main entrance 13 feet wide, with which is connected a separate exit from the gallery. As a precaution against fire, at the front of the building an extra stairway has been constructed from the private box at the right down to the alley. Bangs' improved furnaces are used, and none of the heating flues run through partitions or come near the woodwork. Mr. Myers had in view the possibility of fire when he built the place, and exercised the utmost care in devising precautions and means of prevention.

WEST SIDE THEATRES.

The theatres generally in the West Division, three in number, were hurriedly built, and are popularly regarded as less safe than the more showy structures on the South Side. Their topographical position naturally precluded the outlay of any great sum in their construction, and whatever there is about any of them must assuredly be for use, not for ornament. This leaves less inflammable material for consumption, and to a great extent reduces the risk of destruction by fire. That they will all eventually burn down cannot be doubted for a moment. The only question of interest to the public is whether there will be a holocaust when that undesirable event occur, or whether an opportunity can be found for the audience to make their exit before the conflagration became perilous. There are two dangers to be apprehended in this case,—one from fire, and the other from panic, suffocation, being trampled down and trodden to death by eager hurrying heels. Let us see how we are treating the life insurance companies, and how the managers are treating us.

THE GLOBE THEATRE

is the oldest of the three places of amusement in the West Division, and is, as everybody knows, constructed entirely of wood. Its history, like that of many of our institutions, is that of impudence and recklessness,—a desire to make money without deliberate calculation. This, of course, refers only to the construction of the building, and not to its management, which has always been liberal and undeserving of censure. The auditorium is capable of seating just 1,000 persons, without those pernicious movable seats forbidden by the city ordinances under penalties, but which are too frequently used in the West Division. The seats, it will be remembered, are movable wooden chairs, without any pretension to upholstery or ornament. They are arranged in the parquette and dress-circle at comfortable intervals, with a broad isle from the orchestra to the door, sufficiently wide to admit of the speedy emptying of that portion of the theatre, provided no camp stools were thrown in the way, and no chairs heedlessly thrown out in a hurried rush for the door. But there can be little doubt that, an alarm of fire once given, the occupants of the seats would make a simultaneous run, overturning chairs and people, and a scene of dire confusion, injury to life and limb from the pell-mell exit would follow as surely and as certainly as the subsequent reduction of the theatre to ashes. With the villanous camp-stools in the way, the confusion would be terrific, and half a minute would suffice to kill or maim for life at least twenty or thirty persons. The dress circle is divided into a number of sections, and, were the chairs stationary, would be convenient and safe, but even here the same danger would prevail to a less degree. The doors of the theatre leave little to be desired. The main entrance to the auditorium comprises a square porch, with three swinging doors, which would amply allow the exit of the audience in the parquette or dress circle, with a main entrance to the street fully capable of letting out the three streams. Besides this triple doorway, there are three doors on the stage leading out to the alley, and eight windows from which an exit could be made very rapidly, the jump to the alley being but three or four feet. The occupants of the "family circle," should they escape annihilation by falling over the chairs lying scattered round, could make an exit down two flights of stairs leading directly on to Desplaines street. They would be men and boys, rough fellows, who would rush heedless upon one another, but manage to keep their balance.

On the whole, the Globe, though unsafe today, could be readily made safe by fixing the chairs to the floor. The means of exit are sufficient. But the faults we have pointed out should be immediately attended to, and a strict watch kept by the police to prevent the obstruction of the aisles by the camp-stools. The building is heated by four furnaces, and has little on the stage that could endanger the building, or cause its rapid consumption.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

on Halsted street, is stoutly built. It is a small structure, and capable of seating only a limited number. The seats in the parquette and dress-circle, as well as in the "family circle," are wooden benches, neatly upholstered. They are arranged at easy intervals, and are divided into sections. The centre aisle down the parquette is wide, and will empty that part of the theatre in less than a minute, if there is no panic. The dress-circle is not so readily cleared, because of its shape, and the sections are a little too close. The distance between the seats and the wall is too narrow, but this inconvenience would only be felt near the stage. A means of escape could be found by climbing on to the stage and running out of the door at the west or groping through the side door near the dressing-rooms. There is not much room here, and one unfamiliar with the arrangements would possibly lose his way, but the error would be found out in time to escape, without reasonable doubt. From the family circle there are two stairways, one on the south side leading directly into the street, and one on the north side carrying the stream into the main entrance, through a narrow and winding passage. This is not as good as it might be. These staircases are all that relieve the family circle and gallery, and the crush would be terrible. Some means ought to be devised for a separate stairway from the gallery, and thus give the occupants of the family circle, near the stage, a chance to get away, otherwise they would be compelled to remain struggling and packed together until the whole of the gallery was emptied, and their predecessors had vanished. In case of the fire breaking out near the east end, there would be the alternative of roasting or jumping into the parquette at the risk of neck, arms and legs, with but a poor chance of escaping death with that pleasing addition. The scenery is not more inflammable than in any other theatre, less so in fact, but the fire would originate in the left wing of the stage, in front of the dressing rooms. Here the passage is very narrow, and to make the thing more dangerous, a large cast iron stove is in the way. This is used to warm the stage and dressing rooms, and is frequently heated to a pitch of redness that is positively painful to any one within ten feet of it. The woodwork, within four feet, is unprotected, and is already blackened with the heat. How it has escaped ignition already is a marvel. Mr. Gardner's attention has been called to this point several times, and he has promised to protect the surrounding woodwork with zinc, but this precaution has never been taken. Now, before the theatre is burned down, it would be well for Mr. Gardner to zinc that woodwork, and for the Fire Warden in that district to be instructed to see that he does it. It is not in Mr. Gardner's interest merely, but in the interest of thousands of persons, property-owners in the neighborhood, and visitors at the theatre. There should be no delay, for there is no necessity for it. A few dollars would cover the whole place with zinc, and half a dozen actors and actresses escape being burned to death before they could leave their dressing-rooms. The campstool nuisance prevails to a serious extent here, and should be promptly abated.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE

is scarcely to be classed among the theatres, being more especially an ampitheatre, devoid of gallery or upper circle. The parquette is a broad circle, alternately used as a circus and a portion of the auditorium. The great recommendation about this place of amusement is that it cannot readily burn. It is a large circular box, with nothing inside but the flooring and chairs, outside the stage, to catch fire and burn. There are two doors only, one at the east end, through which the whole of the two thousand persons who cram the building are compelled to make their exit, and one from the stage to the alley. But should a fire occur during a performance, there would be a terrible pushing, crowding, jamming, suffocating, and yielding up the ghost from sheer alarm and panic. Everyone would make for this entrance, which though wide and commodious in itself, would be lamentably lacking in case of a panic. The management, Messrs. Nixon and Cole, are conscientious and pains-taking gentlemen, and their arrangements to prevent the outbreak of fire cannot be too highly commended, but they do not appear to realize the danger incident to a sudden rush to the doorway along the narrow promenade that runs around the entire building. There should be another entrance on each side of the building, as large as the main doorway, and nothing less will render the building secure. True, there is little to burn, and very little danger from fire. That is not the question. No place of amusement is entirely free from the possibility of fire, and still less so from a sudden alarm. It is the latter that must be provided against, and that thoroughly. Then, probably, Nixon's will be about the safest place in the city.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Double Track Between Chicago and Buffalo.

Purchase of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road by Vanderbilt.

The rapidly increasing business of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway has necessitated the construction of a second track from Chicago to Buffalo, and it is the intention of the Company to complete it as soon as possible. The present year has been devoted to finishing the work from Buffalo to Toledo, between which points two tracks are now in use. Previous to the spring of 1872, thirty-eight miles of double track and siding were in use. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring, work was commenced on the grading of the remaining fifty miles. The work on the Buffalo Division has been very heavy, and over one million cubic yards of material have been put upon the road-bed by the contractors during the last year. To accommodate the new road-bed, it has been necessary to lengthen the masonry of all culverts, bridges, abutments, and cattle-guards, and the occasion was taken to rebuild all such that showed the least necessity for so doing. Over three hundred pieces of masonry have been thus extended or rebuilt. In situations where stone arches were impracticable, wrought iron bridges placed on stone abutments have been used. The new road-bed has been ballasted with eighteen inches of clean gravel. The track-laying is a work of great magnitude, and has been carried on under many difficulties. All iron, ties, and other supplies have had to be distributed from the old track, without interfering with the running of regular trains, which number from sixty to eighty a day. The rails used in the second track are all of English steel, sixty pounds to the yard, and are laid on the best white oak ties, all joints fish-plated and laid in iron chairs. In addition to the fifty miles of track so laid, the sidings have been all relaid, and steel rails substituted for iron in the main track as fast as the latter became worn out, there being at present over sixty miles of steel rails in the first track on the Buffalo Division. Few companies are expending more on their track and in the construction of depot buildings than this road, and its liberal management have done much for Chicago in the erection of the magnificent depot at the foot of LaSalle street. It at once makes that portion of the city attractive, and is a fit companion to the Pacific Hotel near by.

A GOOD THING FOR EVERYBODY.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad has been purchased by the Ohio & Mississippi Company, and is thereby made a part of the great combination of railways managed by Commodore Vanderbilt and other officials of the New York Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railways. For many years this line has been managed by its officials to increase their private fortunes, and neither the interest of the road nor the prosperity of the country along its route has been considered. As a result of this mismanagement, the road has been one of the poorest in the country, and promised to be bankrupt at no distant day. The sale recently consummated places it on a firm basis, and insures an improvement in its management which will speedily place the road in a good and healthy condition. This cannot be but highly satisfactory to the business community of Chicago, as the road is one of much importance to them, as indeed, to the people generally. As a local line, it traverses the entire length of the State of Indiana, beginning at New Albany and terminating at Michigan City, running through some of the richest and most fertile sections of the State. Much of this becomes tributary to Chicago, by the sale of the line, which will be managed in the interests of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. But its importance is not alone local; considered as part of a through route to Chicago and the Northwest from the South Atlantic States, by the way of Louisville and New Albany, it is chiefly important to Chicago. The completion of such a line is one of the necessities of the present, certain to be realized in a near future. The route would become the most direct from Louisville to the Pacific coast, by the way of the Union Pacific Railroad. Even if this prospect is not realized, that portion of Northern Indiana through which it passes becomes directly tributary to Chicago. It also runs through coal fields, which, by the miserable management of the road, have never been useful to Chicago. We understand that arrangements have been made to run coal trains from them into the city. Regarding the terms of the sale little is known. The first offer was two millions for all the rights of the road and its rolling stock, and the first mortgage bondholders signified their intention to make a deed for the property for that amount.

THE INAUGURATION.

To-morrow evening, at 9 o'clock, the formal opening of the new line from Chicago to St. Paul, by the way of the Chicago & Northwestern and the West Wisconsin Railways, will take place. The first passenger train will leave the Chicago & Northwestern depot, on Kinzie street, at 9 o'clock, and run through to St. Paul, a distance of 410 miles, without change. Two trains will leave Chicago, thereafter, daily, one at 10 o'clock a. m., the other at 9 p. m. The road has been completed for some time, and such full accounts written in THE TRIBUNE concerning its route, the equipment of the road, and the country through which it passes, that any further description is unnecessary.

LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

The citizens of Marble Rock, Iowa, are very much enraged against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company for striking Marble Rock from the list of stations on their line of road. It seems that the village gave the Company the right of way, permitting its employes to trample the roses which bloomed in their gardens, paid the Company $18,000 in tax and subscriptions, and bought depot grounds for them. The people declare they only want what they paid for—a station.

Look to That Cold.

If you are troubled with a slight cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting in time to a standard remedy—the Expectorant—save money, and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suits Against the City for Damage to Property.

A Military Gentleman in Search of a Divorce.

Value of an Ante-Nuptial Contract—Trade Attachments.

General Notes from the Courts—Attorney's Record.

Two suits, which may be regarded as test cases, were yesterday filed against the city, namely, by Horace F. Waite, for $15,000, and Charles D. Quinlan, for $30,000, for damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs, by the opening of the Washington street tunnel. Plaintiffs are the owners of property at the east end of the tunnel, and on the South Side, and claim that such property has been ruinously affected by the alteration and partial blocking up of the streets by the deep cutting for the carriage-way, and the massive masonry facing on Market street, all of which serve to diminish carriage traffic, entirely divert passenger traffic, and render the thoroughfare well nigh impassable, and unfit for commerce; therefore destroying the only value it possessed as a business property. Plaintiffs rely on the absolute right of approach to business premises held on public streets, notwithstanding the fact that the street was granted by the city for the purpose of erecting the tunnel by due process of municipal law. These suits will test the power of corporations to erect public works without proper condemnation of property and payment of damages.

DIVORCE SUITS.

Among the divorce suits filed in the Superior Court, yesterday, were two of a character meriting notice. One was brought by General Charles R. Doron against Amanda Doron. Petitioner is understood to be a prominent member of the staff of General Sheridan, and his case, as he states it, is rather a melancholy one. He relates that he married the lady from whom he now desires to be separated, on the 10th of May, 1864, the issue of the union being Eugene, aged 9 years, Amanda M., aged 4 years, and Grace M., aged 2 years. No complaint is made of anything improper, or of unhappiness in the family, until March, 1870, when petitioner alleges that his wife committed adultery with one Terry. Without giving names and dates, the petitioner goes on to assert that his wife thereafter committed the same offense "with divers men." It is not related how these matters came to the knowledge of the petitioner, but the conduct of Mrs. Doron is said soon afterward to have become intolerable and unendurable, and several instances are related of physical violence. On the 19th of December, 1871, the lady is credited with assaulting the General with a heavy iron poker, and beating him with it about the head so badly that he was laid up, sick and disfigured. At another time she is charged with having attempted his life with a knife whilst he was in bed an invalid, being restrained only by the medical gentleman who was in the room. The petitioner sees no way to end the trouble but by divorce.

The other suit relates to parties in humbler circumstances, but is none the less, apparently, heartless. Rose Koerfer sues for divorce from her husband, the keeper of the restaurant near the depot at Demont, Ogle County. She alleges that they lived in happiness for some time, until the birth of a child, after which her husband became cruel, and she went to live at Chicago, he refusing to allow her to live with him, and turning her forcibly out of doors. In Chicago she shows that she found a maintenance by her own exertions, and managed to provide for herself and child; and seems to have been beginning to be comfortable, when her husband, as she alleges, came to her place of residence and promised to take her back to his home; repeating his visit and promises several times until he tired of her again, and went back to Demont, still refusing to allow her to come near him. The result of their partially renewed intimacy was the birth of twins. After the latter event, the husband still refusing to do his wife justice, the latter brought the suit. She shows that William owns several lots, the house he lives in, and another house, runs the restaurant referred to, and acknowledges himself worth $7,000. Wherefore she prays alimony.

NEW WAY OF DELAYING JUDGMENT.

Asa Dow, David Kreigh, and Clinton Briggs yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, against Mark Kimball, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, praying that the defendant be restrained from collecting judgment obtained against them on notes due by them to the bankrupt company. They assert as a ground for the prayer that they hold the policy of Mrs. E. J. Whitney, for $6,000. The notes on which judgments have been obtained are partially paid up, the balances remaining unpaid amounting to $1,300 in the case of Kreigh, $330 in the case of Dow, and $610 in the case of Briggs. The separate interests they claim in the policy aforesaid are as follows: Kreigh $1,200, Dow $300, and Briggs $600. The usual course pursued by persons who have obtained policies in bankrupt companies to which they owe money, has been to file a petition or bill, claiming the right to a set-off; these gentlemen go a step further, and judgment on the notes having been recorded against them, sue for an injunction restraining the collection of the judgment.

AN ANTE-NUPTIAL CONTRACT.

The suit, Sutherland v. Sutherland, for partition of the estate of the deceased husband of Mrs. Sutherland, the defendant, brought in the Circuit Court by the brothers of the deceased, which has so long been before Judge Williams, was yesterday brought to an end. In this cause, the deceased before marriage made an ante-nuptial contract, assigning certain estate to his future wife for her lifetime; and with the contract was an agreement that this provision should determine all claim of widow's dower in the estate. The husband died some years after, without making a will, and leaving no children. By the law of the State, the widow, as heir, would take half the real estate and all the personal property, and this bill was to decide as to whether her right of dower also existed. Several times during argument the Court has expressed the opinion, generally, that under such circumstances as are here outlined, the widow would be barred by the ante-nuptial contract; but she would be unaffected in her rights as heir, and, under this belief, a Receiver has been appointed, and half the rents have been paid to the widow. The Court reserved final decision.

TRADE ATTACHMENTS.

Lewis Benedict yesterday obtained an attachment against E. Crockett, junior, of No. 570 Fulton street, for rent of Nos. 178 and 180 West Kinzie street, $158.62, balance due on the purchase of lumber, tables, and machinery, $946.56; and notes, $66.95, $32.50, and $77, alleging that the said Crockett is concealing his property with the view of defrauding his creditors and to avoid payment of the above debts.

For alleged fraudulent concealment of property, and removal of goods to cheat creditors, Jacob Buchbinder yesterday procured a writ of attachment against Edward Bolawa and Ignatz Deimel. The plaintiff proceeds under a claim of $680 for a stock of groceries and such-like merchandise.

GENERAL NOTES.

John Dodds & Co., and other firms, yesterday petitioned the District Court for the bankruptcy of J. B. Luce, of Earlaville, LaSalle County. The following creditors join in the petition as holders of promissory notes: John Dodds & John W. Stoddart, of Dayton, Ohio; Jos. Maerhofer, of Ottawa, Ill.; Benjamin H. Warder, Ross Mitchell, Asa T. Bushnell, and John J. Glessner, of Chicago, and Nelson La Tourette & Co., of Bushnell, Ill. The petitioner, alleges, among other causes of bankruptcy, the assignment of goods of value, while the debtors were known to the receivers to be in a state of insolvency, to Joseph P. and John Radley; and the payment of money under the same circumstances to the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of Sandwich, Ill. Warrants for the arrest of the debtor, and the seizure of his stock, were issued.

Register Hibbard makes an announcement which will be received with interest by hundreds of policy-holders. Large as is the number of claims on policies in bankrupt insurance companies "proved up," in still larger amounts "proofs of loss" have never been filed. Judge Blodgett will on Monday next, at 10 in the morning, hear arguments in relation to allowing all such claims; and as large numbers of unproved claims against bankrupt companies depend upon the decision made, all attorneys interested are desired to be present to express their views.

The will of Sylvester Sexton has been in the County Court for ten or twelve years past. A peculiar clause of the will is to the effect that, should certain executors die, other executors were to follow. The will is in more respects than one, inconsistent with the laws of this State. Yesterday, W. K. Sexton, who is not a resident of Illinois, applied to be appointed as successor of one of the executors, deceased, but was refused.

In the matter of the Great Western Insurance Company, the effort to discover the names of the stockholders whose pocketbooks have yet to bleed in the cause of the policy-holders, was yesterday resumed, several old officials having been unearthed whose testimony, it was hoped, might lead to something satisfactory. Nothing very decidedly brilliant was realized.

Mrs. Dunn, carrying on a millinery business next to Field & Leiter's before the fire, yesterday attended before Register Hibbard to prove her claim against the State Insurance Company. The claimant is the holder of policies in half a dozen different Companies, the only one of which likely to produce anything is the State.

The same E. Griffin, who recently won the suit for a perpetual injunction restraining one Halscher cutting ice on his leased property, now brings a similar suit against Anson Piper and others, enjoining the cutting of ice between the west line of Slip B and east line of Slip E on the West Branch.

The First and Second National Banks of Aurora, Ills., yesterday commenced suit against Martin B. Miller, Town Collector of that town, to restrain the collection of taxes on the stock of the companies. The Union National Bank, of Aurora, also commenced similar suit.

Judge Porter is suffering from a distressingly severe cold, and the alternate fits of heat and frigidity with which the Courts are favored by the eccentric steam-pipes, every day, are not likely to conduce to his recovery.

By the omission of two words in our report, published yesterday, a paragraph was made to read that Judge Porter would not call the January calendar. It should have been "January calendar, number two."

Since the fire about forty burnt record suits have been filed in the Supreme Court, and thirty-four in the Circuit Court. For the latest see to-day's record.

The battle between the city and the South Chicago Turnverein has been transferred from the lower Courts to the Circuit Court, by appeal filed yesterday.

It is expected that the Dyer case will be prosecuted in the Criminal Court in the course of three weeks; to be followed by the Kaltenbach liquor (test) case.

Among the indictments returned by the Grand Jury yesterday, was one of conspiracy against one Barnes, and Fuller and Rainforth.

The Grand Jury, up to yesterday, found seventy-five indictments, after which they dispersed to their homes and business.

Letters from Judge Jameson convey the intelligence that His Honor is recovering health slowly, and may be looked for, bar accidents, in the spring.

A $60,000 assumpsit suit was yesterday commenced in the Superior Court, Roosevelt et al. v. Wolcott et al. (see Record).

The prisoners in the county jail, awaiting arraignment, will be brought into Court to-day.

John M. Scott yesterday gave the required bail in the suit, Hamilton v. Scott.

State's Attorney Reed goes to Joliet, to prosecute Perteet, the week after next.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

CALL TO-DAY.

Judge Blodgett will on Monday hear arguments relative to claims not proved up against bankrupt Insurance Companies.

Judge Porter will call 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42 to 55 inclusive.

Judge Tree will hear motions to-day, and continue the cause on trial on Monday.

Judge Rogers, on Monday, will try from 1 to 22 inclusive.

The following claim calendar was set for adjustment in the County Court for Monday: Charles Letz, Louis Cohn, Curtis Murton, Abner W. Henderson, Bulah Larison, Jeremiah Leary, John Traiver, Peter Schmmle, Silas W. Fort, August Kurzinski, Mathias Simon, Wm. R. Day, Louis A. Kormendy, Edward W. Griffin, Mary A. Clayton, Cornelius Twomey, Elizabeth Gannon, John Fussey, Justus Schaefer, Timothy Collins, Sarah Flynn, Ira A. Shurtleff, Wm. D. Winer, Samuel V. R. Hickox.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Williams, J.*)—785—Weldon J. v. Florence Cobb; decree of divorce. B. R. 11—Isham et al. v. Handy et al.; leave to file petition, as of Sept. 4, 1872, in lieu of petition lost; motion upon file, and decree in compliance therewith. 777—Fannie v. Mathias Lavallet; decree. 728—Wm. v. May Davis; decree. 411—Mary v. James King; decree. (*Farwell, J.*)—689—Margaret v. Bernard Hocamp; cause set for hearing on Monday at 10 a. m. 431—Thompson v. Thompson; dismissed by complainant. 636—Michael v. Margaret Cahill; order for temporary alimony, as prayed. 5,379—Mayer v. Rice et al.; form of notice to unknown owners.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—920—Krones v. Krones; motion for temporary alimony and solicitor's fees denied. 504—Foreman v. Tobey; death of Booth suggested, and leave to file supplemental bill in the nature of a bill of Revivor. 1033—Polzin v. Jacobs; demurrer of Gassette overruled, and rule to answer instanter. 726—Merchant v. Merchant; exceptions to amended answer sustained, and leave to amend by 10 a. m., 6th instant. 180—Blanchard v. Childs; dismissed by complainant.

COMMON LAW.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Rogers, J.*)—G. N. 5,195—Marava v. Kakuska; rule extended 15 days. Old case—Wm. M. Case v. Henry C. Hutchinson; rule on parties to restore respective pleadings, verdict, motion for new trial, etc; defendant excepts. (*Tree, J.*)—3,149—Gould v. Heitzman; judgment $158. 337—Brennan v. Sontag; time to file bill of exceptions extended 20 days. 565—Walsh v. Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Hyde Park; jury trial resumed. 1,958—Whitehouse v. Hayward; dismissed by plaintiff. (*Booth, J.*)—469—Hamilton v. Scott; time to file bond extended till to-day. 3,052—Tolman et al. v. Wicks; judgment $68.78. 469—Hamilton v. Scott; bond approved. 2,123—Girard Tube and Iron Works v. Wolf et al.; judgment $62.75 against Rowell, garnishee. 512—Clark et al. v. Rawson; time to file bond extended till Wednesday.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Porter, J.*)—2,629—Mauff v. Van Veckten et al.; demurrer to amended second plea overruled, and leave to reply in ten days. 3,903—Devereux v. Montague; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,262—O'Neill v. O'Neill; appeal dismissed with procedendo for want of affidavit of merits. 3,595—Rothbarth v. Schnell; default of Conrad Schnell only. 2,388—Trustees of Blair Lodge, etc., v. Republic Insurance Company; leave to amend narr, and summons. 3,142—Gagne v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed at $5,325. 1,646—Baker v. Barden; alias summons to issue in place of that lost. 3,807—Stern v. Lamner; dismissed by plaintiff. 3,843—De Coudres v. Allen; order as per stipulation. 2,256—Harley v. Joss; jury to seal verdict.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—(*Blodgett, J.*)—2,079—Elkan Henoch et al.; discharge of Elkan Henoch entered. 2,176—John B. Luce et al.; on the petition of Dodd & Co. et al.; issued usual rule to show cause.

PROBATE.

THE COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—Charles Letz; inventory appraisement and award approved.—Benjamin F. Haddock; leave to administer to release certain securities.—James Watt; inventory and appraisement approved, and claim of William Ashton allowed. —Sylvester Sexton; files restored; application for letters testamentary as successor, refused.—James Munroe; will proven; letters testamentary granted to Alexander Munroe; bond of $3,000.—Cyrus P. Albee; judgment in favor of Siegel Hess restored.—Charles R. Carroll et al.; minors; report of guardian to stand as inventory.

LUNACY.

THE COUNTY COURT—(*Wallace, J.*)—John Bremer; verdict, insane and not a pauper. William Vance; verdict, not insane. Trial of John R. Stokes continued till the 9th inst., at 10 a. m.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Asa Dow, David Kreigh, and Clinton Briggs v. Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company of Chicago. Bill for set-off of a policy of Mrs. E. J. Whitney for $6,000 against judgments procured by the defendant against the plaintiffs. First, Second, and Union National Bank of Aurora v Town Collector; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on stock.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,380—Frank E. Spooner v. Augustus Wollbaum; confession of judgment on a note of $390.45. 5,381—E. Griffin v. Anson S. Piper, Seth Piper, and John Piper; bill to restrain the cutting of ice on the West Branch, between Slips B and E. 5,382—Lewis Benedict v. E. Caockett, Jr.; attachment for a debt claimed of $1,281.63. 5,383—Rosa v. William Koerfer; divorce. 5,384—Edward B. Chandler v. Albert H. Bodman; petition to restore judgment of $128.95 and costs. 5,385—Mina v. John Klemme; appeal. 5,386—Wm. M. Case v. Hy. C. Hutchinson; notice of application to restore record. 5,387—Carl A. W. Weinberg v. Carl J. Esberg; confession of judgment, $325. 5,388—Klifurth v. Grossbitsch; appeal. 5,389—Thomas et al. v. Gore; same. 3,590—Manhattan Sewing Machine Company v. Link; same. 5,391—Schwab v. Hendricks; same. 5,392—Horace F. Waite v. City of Chicago; case $15,000. 5,393—Charles D. Quinlin v. City of Chicago; same $30,000. 5,394—Withheld. 5,395—Lamberlain v. De Golyer; appeal. 5,396—Hogan v. Rogsells; same. 5,397—John P. Anderson v. Andrew Gunderson (?) assumpsit $500. 5,398—Lowell & Barker v. L. J. McCormick & J. B. Rowell; mechanics' lien on No. 149 Kinzie street. 5,399—City v. South Chicago Turn-Verein. 5,400—Same. 5,401—Ellen F. Richmond & Jas. F. Richmond v. W. B. Brink & Otto Moor; case $500. 5,402—Joshua Manly v. Boston Star Collar Company; assumpsit $500 (*Burnt Records Bills*)—32—Chicago Pickling & Provision Company v. whom it may concern; for all that part of the fractional Section 28, in Township 39, belonging to the Company, on Lumber street. 33—Adeline C. Kent v. all whom it may concern; Lots 13 and 14 on Reuben Taylor's Subdivision of the east half of out-Lot 51, Canal Trustees Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39. 34—Sidney A. Kent v. all whom it may concern; 9 feet of Lot 9, whole of Lots 10, 15, and 16, in Block 127, School Trustees' addition.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—41,872—Lucius A. Willard v. Thomas A. Hill, Nathan T. Fitch, and all whom it may concern; petition to establish title to Lots 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, and 50, and the undivided half of Lots 14 and 29 in E. Russell Hinkley's Subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, Township 38. 41,873—Jacob Buchbinder v. Edward Balawa and Ignatz Diemel; assumpsit $1,060, and affidavit for attachment. 41,874—Charles R. v. Amanda Doron; divorce. 41,875—McConville v. Poppin; appeal. 41,876—Mark Walsh v. John Karassek, same. 41,877—Henrietta v. Frederick Kaehler; divorce and alimony. 41,878—James A. Roosevelt and Theodore Roosevelt v. F. E. A. Wolcott, Amos R. Smith, Benjamin Page, and William Sprague; assumpsit $60,000.

—A lady who has used cundurango makes the singular statement that, while she experiences great relief from it during the winter and spring months, it utterly fails in hot weather. Can the fact that the sun is at that time in *Cancer* have anything to do with it?

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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Thos. J. Kirk, of Chicago, and Coleman, Rahm & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name and style of Kirk, Coleman & Co., expired Dec. 31, 1872, by limitation. The accounts will be settled by Thos. J. Kirk, who succeeds in the business. Parties having unsettled accounts will please call and settle at once.

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At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

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FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.
SECOND PAGE—Illinois: The Twenty-Eighth General Assembly; What Governor Palmer Will Probably Say in His Message; Officers and Committees in the Two Houses; Work To Be Done—The Late Church Accident: Account by an Eye-Witness—Wisconsin: Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory Institutions—General News Items.
THIRD PAGE—Our Theatres: A Tour of Inspection Among the Places of Amusement—Railroad News—Law Courts—Tribune Prospectus—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Mr. Scammon as a Trustee; The Proposed New Syndicate; Jobbing the Fine Arts; Current News Items; Notes and Opinion.
FIFTH PAGE—Washington Letter: Massachusetts Politics; Butler Versus Dawes—The Sunday Liquor Question: Two Compromises Suggested—Personal—City in Brief—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.
SEVENTH PAGE—Mrs. Sam. Jones' Letter—The Utah Avalanche—Fratricide: A Young Man Slain in a Quarrel with His Brother—A New Brunswick Horror—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Don Cæsar de Bazan." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Peep O'Day." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "Dick Turpin." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWING every 17 days. Tickets, $28. J. B. MARTINEZ & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 N. Y. P. O.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

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PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK.—Pulmonary Consumption arises from a cold settling on the substance of the lungs, which is attended with a cough and slight expectoration, and which, if neglected, will terminate in this form of Consumption.

The commencement of the disease is marked by slight aching pains, with a sense of tightness in some parts of the chest, and a short, dry cough, which is readily excited by muscular exertion. The breathing is shorter and more frequent. These symptoms gradually become more conspicuous, and at length slight fever occurs toward evening, and the respiration and pulse continue to be somewhat accelerated throughout the whole day. A fit of coughing usually occurs in the morning, and the patient rises out of bed in a relaxed and feeble condition. There is an extreme liability to take cold on the slightest exposure. By degrees the cough becomes more frequent and troublesome, particularly in the evening or morning, or at night when awakening from sleep. As the disease advances, the skin, lips, tongue and fauces become dry in the afternoon, slight chills regularly occur toward evening, followed by fever, during which one or both cheeks become suffused with a circumscribed flush; a dry, burning heat is felt in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; the breathing is very quick and short, and the pulse very frequent, small, quick and tense. These febrile paroxysms continue till toward midnight, when they terminate in more or less profuse perspiration, which continues until morning, leaving the sufferer exhausted, languid and depressed. Frequently, previous to the occurrence of this train of symptoms, the expectoration becomes thicker, and not unfrequently mixed with blood. The feeling of a load in the chest and emaciation continues, attended with increasing failure of strength.

Toward the unfavorable termination of the disease swelling of the feet and diarrhea almost invariably come on, accompanied with a weak and hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes ulcerated sore throat, until death relieves the sufferer.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years, constantly examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption.

His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

Prepared and for sale by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia,
And by druggists and dealers generally.
[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 4, 1873.

The New York Chamber of Commerce asks that Congress, as well as the State of New York, will move in the matter of enlarging the Erie and Oswego Canals.

One effect of the dislocation of Louisiana affairs has been to so delay the tax collections that notice has been given to the Bank of America, of New York, that payments due on the State interest cannot be met, and must be postponed until further notice.

Statistics of murder in New York show a prosperous development of that occupation. Year before last there were forty murders; forty-five the next year; and in 1872 there were fifty-six. No statistics of hanging accompany these figures.

Washington correspondents state confidently that the first business to come before the Credit Mobilier Committee, when it meets again, will be a resolution to throw the doors open, and they count upon Messrs. Niblack, McCreery, and Merrick to vote in favor of that course.

State Treasurer Bates reports for the two years ending Nov. 30, 1872, that the receipts of the Illinois Treasury have been $15,252,055.42; the disbursements, $13,201,279.14. The balance is $2,050,776.28. The outstanding debt, Jan. 1, was $1,731,445.90. He has disbursed interest to the amount of $1,864,438.85 on the local debts created under the grab law of 1869, and has paid $3,080,595.63 of the public debt during the last two years.

Following the suggestions of Governor Noyes' message, a bill has been introduced into the Ohio Senate to repeal the Boesel law, under which local communities were allowed to vote themselves into debt in aid of the railroads of the State. As in other States, the people of Ohio, with easy generosity, have been led by this law into very burdensome obligations, which, according to the Governor, amount to $4,000,000. If the pending bill is passed, it will leave undisturbed the action previously taken under the statute.

All the evidence of both sides in the Stokes case has been submitted. As usual, the facts sworn to yesterday are in flat contradiction of those sworn to the day before. For instance, the proof that Fisk carried a pistol rested partly on the deposition of a witness who said she was the washerwoman of Fisk's friends—the Morses—at the Grand Central Hotel, but one of these ladies now testifies that they did not employ a washerwoman. Counsel have begun their argument for the defence. Their plea is, that as there is no proof that Stokes planned the murder, or shot Fisk premeditatedly, a verdict of wilful murder cannot be justly rendered.

The name of Hon. W. B. Allison, Senator-elect from Iowa, has been coupled with Credit Mobilier by some of the Washington letter-writers. If the investigation is a thorough one, it will probably be shown that Credit Mobilier stock was offered to Mr. Allison at the time the plate was passed around, and was not accepted by him. We do not believe that Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, ever had any, although some of the Eastern papers say that he had. We are confident that Mr. Allison never had a dollar's interest in it, or derived a dollar's profit from it. The late Senator Grimes was an original holder of both Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific stock to a large amount, and he never made any concealment of it.

The Springfield *Republican* publishes a large number of complimentary notices of itself from its contemporaries, of all sorts of politics. These compliments are well deserved. Considering the means at its command, the *Republican* is the best daily in the United States. It furnishes more matter suitable to be "cribbed" by other journals than any other paper in this country, and none is more generously preyed upon by its contemporaries. It is withal original, sagacious, and decorous in its editiorial discussions, and fearless in declaring what it conceives to be the truth, whether palatable or unpalatable for the time being. When Mr. Brisbane's pneumatic tubes are laid down all over the country, by which he expects to deliver morning newspapers to subscribers a thousand miles distant at breakfast time, no journal will profit more largely by that invention than the Springfield *Republican*.

When the investigation of the Credit Mobilier shall have drawn to a close, it will then be the duty of Congress, whatever issue that investigation may have, to commence a general investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Credit Mobilier was but a side-show to the general circus, and the investigation is only partial and superficial so long as it embraces only a branch of the larger institution. Thus far the investigation is only on the surface. It should go to the bottom, and discover whether the United States Government, after spending $28,000,000 in bonds, and giving away 10,000,000 acres of land, has got a first-class road, as the contract called for, or only a poor road after all. It must discover whether this road has been certified to as a first-class road by bribery and corruption, and whether money was drawn from the Treasury in advance to pay for it, by the use of influences even more corrupt and scandalous than those which were used in the Credit Mobilier operations.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, and most of them were less active. Mess pork was nominally steady at $11.35@11.37½ cash, and $11.70@11.80 seller March. Lard was in moderate demand, and a shade easier at $6.95 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.30 seller March. Meats were more active, and firm at 3⅝c shoulders, 5⅜@5½c short ribs, 5⅝@5⅞c short clear, and 7⅛@7⅜c green hams. Dressed hogs were more active, and 5c higher, closing strong at $4.30 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $4.35 for light. Highwines were more active, and ½c lower, closing with 89c per gallon asked. Flour was more active, and firm. Wheat was active, and weak, closing 1c lower than yesterday, at $1.19⅞ cash, and $1.22¼ seller February. Corn was less active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 30⅝c cash, 31¼@31⅝c seller February, and 36⅝c seller May. Oats were quiet and unchanged, closing at 24¼c cash, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was dull at yesterday's inside prices, at 66½@67c. Barley was dull and unchanged, closing at 64½c for No. 2, and 52@52½c for No. 3. Live hogs were active and higher than at the close of trade yesterday, sales making at $3.60@3.90 for good to extra. The cattle and sheep markets were moderately active at unchanged prices.

The Rock Island *Union*, in seeking to get its Illinois and Mississippi Canal included in the general scheme of improvements to be undertaken by the Government, is distressed that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE places itself in opposition, not to this movement in particular, but to such movements generally, and thereupon declares that it (THE TRIBUNE) occupies the Democratic ground of opposition to internal improvements, and that the Republican party is fully committed to the policy of making such improvements. We are not aware that the Republican party has committed itself to any such policy, or made it a part of its creed. At the same time, we *are* aware that when measures of this kind have been passed, they have commanded as many Democratic votes as Republican, in proportion to numbers, on the floor of Congress. The *Union* further says: "The point which THE TRIBUNE makes, 'that since the taxes imposed upon the whole people are employed to pay for them, every locality is entitled to and will demand its share of improvement,' is not well taken, since no improvement that is of national importance should be undertaken, and then only when there is a reasonable assurance of its paying its own way, the money used in its construction thus assuming the character of a loan, an investment, rather than of an expenditure." Well; who is to decide upon the question of national importance? If Illinois has the right to ask the General Government to build its canal, then every other locality has, and there is probably not a county in the United States which could not bring forward arguments as satisfactory to itself as Illinois can show that its canal would be of national importance, and that the Government ought to build it. There is no selfish or local feeling in the opposition of THE TRIBUNE to this attempt to load down the General Government with canal jobs all over the country. If the rest of the country can stand it, Chicago can, especially as we should come in for our share, and, perhaps, something more than our share, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will derive as much benefit as anybody, except, possibly, the contractors. Its opposition is based upon the fact that no Treasury could bear the expense which would inevitably be loaded upon it, even in the one item of canals, which it will take years to build. If these improvements are to be made by the Government, railroads are preferable, both in the matter of time and expense. Railroads are cheaper and easier to construct, and when once built we have the use of them twelve months in the year instead of seven.

The text of the manifesto recently issued by the Republican members of the French Assembly has come to hand through the mails. It is notable for the spirit of moderation and conciliation which it contains, and will do much to remove an impression that the French Republicans of to-day are as erratic and hot-headed as their predecessors. In reviewing the agitation of the people of France over the late dissensions in the Assembly, the Republicans recall the fact that in August, 1871, at the very sitting in which the Assembly assumed constituent powers, the Republican Union maintained that a dissolution of the Assembly and a new appeal to the people provided the only means for determining what kind of a Constitutional Government the people of France desire to have. The Republicans claim that the troubles which have beset M. Thiers' Administration might have been largely avoided had this course been adopted. It is only fair, in considering the justice of this claim, to remember that the present Assembly was chosen at a time when when the people of France were not in a condition to express their preferences of Government, or to elect men who would represent their ideas most faithfully. The Republicans of the French Assembly, therefore, return to their original proposition, and again demand the integral dissolution of the Assembly, in order that all parties may again go before the electors, who shall now understand that they are voting upon the form of Government, and who shall have an ample opportunity for an expression of their views. They also insist upon the right of petition as an inviolable right guaranteed by the laws of the country. This right was practically denied when the Assembly voted to censure the Ministry for receiving petitions from the provincial cities in favor of a dissolution of the Assembly. Aside from this, the Republican members assure the people that they contemplate no other than peaceable means for the solution of the present difficulty; that they are the enemies of disorder; and that they will repudiate force from whatever side it may come. They remind France that they have united about President Thiers whenever his Government has been threatened, and that they only ask an expression of the popular will.

MR. SCAMMON AS A TRUSTEE.

The position of Mr. J. Y. Scammon in withholding $40,000 of the Mutual Security Insurance Company's funds from the creditors of that institution cannot be better defined, perhaps, than by giving a summary of the argument made before Judge Drummond by Messrs. Williams and Thompson, the attorneys for the Company. The issue joined was Mr. Scammon's claim that the Company was indebted to him in the sum of $50,000 for losses upon policies of insurance, and that he held the $40,000 as a borrower and not in the capacity of Treasurer of the Company. There was a further question about the payment of certain stock notes which Mr. Scammon had given, but, as the Court had already decided that losses upon policies could not be used as a set-off against stock notes, Messrs. Williams and Thompson did not discuss it. The real question, then, was, whether Mr. Scammon held the $40,000 as Treasurer of the Company or as a borrower.

The history of the Company, as shown by the evidence, was as follows: It was organized in the year 1864, under a special charter passed in 1853. Mr. Scammon was one of the original incorporators; was always elected a Director; had always been a member of the Finance or Investment Committee; was President at one time; was chosen Treasurer at the last two annual elections; was the largest stockholder at all times; the principal promoter of the Company, and the most potent in the management of its affairs. The capital stock was $300,000, 10 per cent of which was paid in at first. Mr. Scammon claims that he had a contract to take this sum of $30,000 of paid-up capital on call and pay 10 per cent interest on it, as long as he should retain it. The evidence simply shows that Mr. Scammon made an offer to pay 10 per cent interest on the fund until a better investment could be found. This offer never came before the Board of Directors as a proposition, and was never voted upon. Mr. Scammon kept the fund, as all the stockholders had paid in their 10 per cent to him. At the end of the year he paid 10 per cent interest on it, and this was indorsed on the stock notes of the stockholders. For some time after, the affairs of the Company were not prosperous, and this original fund of $30,000 was exhausted by its losses to within $1,000 of the entire amount. Then, in 1868, a call was made on the stock notes, and the money which was received was deposited in the Mechanics' National Bank, and there passed to Mr. Scammon's credit, he using it as his own. The manner of keeping the Mutual Security Company's books was to charge all moneys received to the Treasurer, and credit him with whatever money was paid out for losses, expenses, or investments. No credit appears upon this account of any money loaned on call to J. Y. Scammon. This was the history of the Company prior to its bankruptcy, as shown by the evidence. Mr. Scammon was Treasurer of the Company at the date of bankruptcy, and the books of the Company had him charged, as Treasurer, with $39,180. Messrs. Williams and Thompson then proceed to make the following points in law:

1. The evidence of the "arrangement" claimed by Mr. Scammon did not establish a contract for a loan. Directors, when assembled, must act as a body, and conversation among them is no evidence of their action; the record is the best evidence. The offer to take money at a certain rate of interest, assented to by some Directors who may have heard it, cannot constitute a contract for a loan. The evidence fails to show that a majority of the Directors assented, even in an informal way. There was no opportunity to dissent as a body. The Directors never had any authority conferred upon them to act for the Company in their individual capacity. Therefore, there never was a contract, such as Scammon claims.

2. By the charter of the Company, its capital stock cannot be loaned except upon security. No security was given in this case, and the alleged contract is, therefore, forbidden by law, and void. The object of the prohibition was evidently to restrict the power of the Directors in investing the capital stock. When a Director, then, takes money belonging to the Company, without complying with the requirements of the charter (with which he must be presumed to be familiar), he must suffer all the consequences of the illegality. The presumption is all the stronger because Mr. Scammon was not only a Director, but a member of the Executive Committee and a member of the Investment Committee. In the latter capacity, he had reported to the Directors that "the capital stock of the Company was invested and properly secured."

3. Directors of corporations are Trustees, and any contracts they may enter into with the corporation must be regarded with suspicion and disfavor. The fairness and justice of the contract must be clearly shown. Mr. Scammon was essentially an agent and Trustee of the Company on account of the number of prominent and responsible positions which he held in the corporation. As a matter of fact, he managed the affairs of the Company pretty much as he pleased. The money which he held was reported to the stockholders and published to the world as "cash on hand" or "cash in bank." It was charged on the books to the Treasurer. He was President of the Mechanics' National Bank, where the funds were deposited. The money was not paid to him, but placed in the bank, and drawn out over the counter of the bank. So far from showing the fairness and justice of the alleged contract, these facts place Scammon unquestionably in the position of Trustee, making use of the money without giving security, without a contract (which would have been illegal if made in the way he claims), and clearly accountable to the Company when solvent, or to its creditors as a bankrupt. A number of cases in law were cited in proof of the principle that the agent or Trustee of a corporation cannot thus avail himself of any offset or benefit which he may acquire in an official capacity.

4. Mr. Scammon abrogated any agreement or arrangement of loan when he accepted the office of Treasurer. He then became custodian of these funds, which he might formerly have claimed to hold as a borrower. Mr. Scammon sets up (1) that the office of Treasurer was a nominal one; and (2) that he had borrowed the current balances before his election, and his position in reference to them was not changed. In regard to the first point, the books of the Company show that all the Treasurers (including Mr. Scammon) had kept strict accounts of all moneys. It was also proved that Mr. Scammon himself had signed a check as Treasurer. The law defines a Treasurer as "an officer intrusted with the treasures or money, either of a private individual, a corporation, a company, or a State." This is no nominal position. In regard to the second point, the books of the Company show that the annual business of the Company exceeded $20,000 a year. Mr. Scammon was twice elected Treasurer. Therefore, the money in his hands at the time of the bankruptcy was money which came to him after, and not before, his election as Treasurer. The "arrangement," under which Scammon claimed the money as a loan, was concerning the $30,000 originally paid in, which sum had been fully exhausted long before he became Treasurer of the Company. Messrs. Williams and Thompson conclude their argument as follows:

> It is too clear to require either argument or a reference to cases that no set-off can be allowed in this case unless there has been established a positive contract of loan to the complainant; one which made this money absolutely his, and with which the corporation had nothing whatever to do except to collect a debt, and which relieved him from all fiduciary obligations arising from the numerous offices he held. Cases might be cited in abundance, but it is unnecessary. It is against law, against justice, against all reason, that the cash funds of a corporation should be diverted from their legitimate purpose of paying the creditors their too pitiful percentage and applied to the payment in full of the claims of one who of all human beings has the least reason to complain of loss accruing to him by the failure of the Company which he founded, fostered, and controlled. We are confident, however, that no such contract was made. We believe the evidence will be found far too scanty to prove it, and that if established the law would not countenance it. There never was a case in which any person assumed greater obligations to the creditors of a Company than the complainant has to those represented by this defendant. He has been President, always a Director, always a member of the Executive Committee, and always a member of the Finance Committee. The duties of the Finance Committee included, of course, a supervision of the finances, and it consisted of three persons. The Executive Committee consisted of five. The stockholders invested the Directors with a trust for the benefit of creditors. The Directors delegated that trust to the Executive Committee; it was again imposed upon the Finance Committee, and then the immediate care and custody of the funds devolved upon the Treasurer, the complainant. Under these circumstances, his proposal to retain this fund for the liquidation of his individual claims is not unworthy of admiration for its novelty as well as the assurance it indicates; we are confident that the consciousness of this will be his only reward for the institution of these proceedings.

Such is the legal statement of Mr. Scammon's attempt to withhold $40,000 from the policy-holders of the Mutual Security for his own benefit.

JOBBING THE FINE ARTS.

The latest instance of jobbery of the fine arts is the award of the contract for the construction of the statue in memory of the late General Rawlins. It is now settled that the Government will have the statue, to be deposited with the other remarkably fine arts in Washington, and it may be taken for granted, with perfect safety, that the Government will have a remarkably bad statue also. The manner of the appropriation which Congress voted, and supposed would call out the competition of the best artists, very naturally drove away and disgusted them, and excited the attention and cupidity of a crowd of workers in clay models, unknown outside their native villages, with the exception of Clark Mills. The Committee to award the commission was composed of a Governor, a Librarian, an Architect, and a Commissioner of Public Buildings, and, as far as artistic discrimination is concerned, might as well have been composed of a butcher, a tailor, a circus-rider, and a milliner. As the whole matter is a job, however, this Committee was competent to award it, and Mills, Fiske, Stone, Ostner, Henning, Hess, Ricketts, Drischler, Bailly, and one or two other mantel-piece makers and mortuary cherub-cutters entered the circus in competition,—the accomplished lobbyist Vinnie Ream, by some strange fortuity, being left out. The award was made to Bailly, and the only gleam of comfort is in the fact that it was not awarded to Mills. There is this much of negative satisfaction at least: We shall undoubtedly have a bad statue, but it will be of a different kind of badness from what now exists. Mills' badness was growing tedious. The curious reader, in looking over this list of applicants, will wonder who they are, for their names have about as much significance as Brown, Jones, Smith, Thompson, and Johnson would have. Fortunately, the interest of the curious reader is now narrowed down to Bailly, and, if he discovers who Bailly is, he will doubtless inform the curious public. Mills has published a card in which he says that Bailly's model represents a spindle-shanked man, seven feet in height, with a coat-tail which his posteriors hardly recognize, standing in an awkward attitude on duty as a private, and looking for all the world like a Rebel General. This may all be true. In fact, we have scarcely any doubt of it, although it was ungracious of Mills to say it, and ought to subject him to expulsion from the noble profession of artists. The curious reader will also wonder why such artists as Powers, Story, Launt Thompson, and Harriet Hosmer were not represented among the competitors. The reason for it is, that they are artists who look upon their profession as one of the highest and noblest, and their work as something dignified and almost sacred, and destined to stand for all time. They are working for posterity. They have a respect for their art and a respect for themselves, and not one of them would ever subject himself to the mortification and indignity of submitting his work to the scrutiny and decision of a Congressionally-appointed Committee, having about as much critical knowledge of art as they have of Sanscrit. The average Congressman deems himself a first-class art-connoisseur, although but two men in Congress,—Senators Schurz and Sumner,—have yet shown that they know anything about the subject. That the average Congressman, however, is not an art-connoisseur, is evident from the very proposition made to the artists, which, both in matter and manner, was of such a character that no real artist could accept it without the loss of his self-respect. The result has been that the tinkers have fairly swarmed about the $10,000 prize, and another atrocity threatens to be added to our national works of art.

Congress has the right to decide that works of art may be accumulated at the National Capital, but Congress is not competent to award commissions. That has been shown to be true, over and over again. Experts alone are competent, and to them should be entrusted the details of national art. The art-character of a country is more clearly established by national works of art, executed by the sanction and under the patronage of the Government, than in any other way. If the capitol of a country is filled with poor specimens of art, foreigners judge that the art-character of the people is at a low ebb. The capitals of all nations have furnished the criterion by which the artistic character of the people have been judged, and, of all capitals of all nations who make any pretentions to art, Washington probably stands the lowest. The reason for this is not because we have no sculptors, for Powers, Story, and Thompson are among the leading artists of the world, but because the national art commissions are awarded by committees who are not competent for this purpose, and the awards are made a matter of lobbying and jobbery.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYNDICATE.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has been before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives explaining his celebrated Syndicate operation, and asking Congress for authority to repeat the operation on a larger scale. Mr. Boutwell, in his testimony, frankly acknowledged the illegality of his proceeding, and as frankly stated that it had cost the country $1,950,000. The proceeding was substantially as follows: He was authorized by law to issue new 5 per cents, which he might sell for cash or exchange at par for outstanding 6 per cents. To facilitate the exchange, he was allowed to give notice to the holders of any specified 6 per cent bonds that, in ninety days from such notice, interest thereon would cease, and said bonds would be paid on presentation. He was prohibited, however, from in any way increasing the amount of the public debt, and the whole allowance for printing, advertising, and other expenses was limited to ½ of 1 per cent, or about $200,000. He first made the National Banks agents for the exchange of the new bonds, allowing them ¼ of 1 per cent commission. The banks took $60,000,000 of the loan on their own account. He then resorted to his celebrated Syndicate. This Syndicate, consisting of Jay Cooke & Co., Henry Clews & Co., and others, subscribed for $130,000,000 of the new loan, giving their own checks on themselves for the full sum. The Secretary thereupon deposited with these bankers their own checks, and issued to them new bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, giving them 90 days in which to deliver at the Treasury the 6 per cent bonds to an equal amount. At the end of the 90 days the exchange was completed, the Syndicate drawing three months' interest on the 5 per cents, and three months' interest on the 6 per cents, or at the rate of 11 per cent for three months. The excess of interest thus paid was $1,950,000 in addition to the $200,000 allowed by law for the expense of negotiating the loan. This transaction has several faces. In the one case, it was an increase of the public debt to the amount of $130,000,000 for three months, without any consideration; or, it was the payment of 11 per cent interest on the same amount for the same time; or, it was a loan of the same amount to the Syndicate without interest; or, it was an additional compensation to the brokers for making the exchange. In whatever aspect it may be regarded, it was not only without authority of law, but was positively prohibited by law. Mr. Boutwell, in his defence, claims that he was not able to make the exchange in any other way. If this were true, and if there was any law requiring him to make the exchange, this plea would be entitled to more respect; but there was no law requiring him to make the exchange at all; the law of 1870 merely authorized him to make the exchange if the condition of the money market should enable him to do so at par, or with no greater expense than ½ of 1 per cent. He, however, claims that his violation of the expressed prohibitions of the law was justified by the result—that the end sanctified the means. He shows that the saving of 1 per cent a year in the difference of interest will, in a year and a half, balance the illegal bonus of $1,950,000 given to the Syndicate. This species of defence, if tolerated at all, is capable of being carried much further. If instead of giving them 1½ per cent gratuity he had given them 3 per cent, the saving in interest would make it good in three years; and if instead of giving them $1,950,000 he had given them $19,500,000, the difference between 6 and 5 per cent would offset that sum in fifteen years. Had Mr. Boutwell given them even 20 per cent or $26,000,000 commission for exchanging $130,000,000, the difference in the interest would pay the commission in twenty years, and, to use Mr. Boutwell's phrase, "the country would make money by the operation."

Mr. Boutwell now proposes to make some more money for the country through the Syndicate. Mr. Clews and Mr. Cooke and the other members of the Syndicate are prepared to furnish their checks on themselves for 20 or any other number of days, and receive interest on them. Among the early land-owners of Chicago was old Mark Beaubien, who, when he sold a lot on time, always deposited the notes with the drawer, in order, as he said, that the latter might know when they came due. The simplicity of this proceeding was equalled by Mr. Boutwell, who issued National bonds to the brokers, receiving their checks for the same, and then deposited the checks with the drawers, the latter drawing 11 per cent interest on the sum of money represented by the checks.

This process of making money for the Government can hardly win public favor. If the Government had money on hand and idle, it might be justified in purchasing its outstanding indebtedness, even at a premium; our Government has in times past done this, when it had a surplus in the Treasury. But when the Government has to borrow money, it is hardly good policy to do so in order to purchase at a premium an obligation not yet due. It will be seen that the transactions of the Secretary with the Syndicate never employed a cent of money. The Secretary loaned them $130,000,000 of National securities, with which to purchase an equal amount of other securities, paying for this service at the rate of 11 per cent per annum. The question whether the country made any money by the process is answered by the fact that this $1,950,000 was collected from the people by tax, and that sum, if left in the hands of the people, would, with its continued use and compounded profits, exceed even Mr. Boutwell's fancied savings. That the gentlemen who composed the Syndicate,—all of whom have the highest opinion of Mr. Boutwell's sagacity as a financier,—made money by the transaction is unquestionable; they got $1,950,000 for using certain Government securities to purchase others, having no occasion to use a cent of their own money.

Congress is now asked by Mr. Boutwell to grant him authority to repeat this piece of business. That he asks the authority is an admission that he had none before, and is a confession that he dare not again attempt it. We trust that Congress will not alter the act of 1870, but that, in view of the past conduct of the Secretary, it will make the prohibitions against an increase of the debt even stronger, and that they will strip the Secretary and his successors in office of all power to loan the public money, or to pay enormous commissions to any banker or corporation. If the Secretary thinks he cannot negotiate his 5 per cent loan at par, but must give it the Syndicate at 98½, or 97, or any other figure, why confine the loan at such rates to a few bankers? Why not offer to deliver, to any person who will pay 98 cents into the Treasury, a 5 per cent bond? If the Government is going to make money by selling its bonds below par, let the whole country have an equal chance to purchase them directly, and not through a Syndicate of brokers.

There is a proposition to set apart a portion of the Connecticut Valley, now devoted to the cultivation of tobacco, to the raising of the sugar-beet, and many facts are cited in evidence that this industry would be the more profitable. Tobacco, it is said, is at best an uncertain crop, and drains the soil without making it any return. The sugar-beet, on the other hand, is a crop which rather contributes to the value of the land than exhausts it. Professor Stockbridge, of Amherst, says that an acre of beets will furnish, after the saccharine matter has been extracted, as much stock food as an acre of hay. In this way, of course, it keeps a large amount of stock and furnishes manure for the lands,—two elements that are entirely lacking in tobacco culture. The cultivation of the sugar-beet is a growing industry, 40 per cent of all the sugar used in the world being made from it, and the sugar being decidedly the best in many respects. If it is true that the climate and soil of the Connecticut Valley are well adapted to its cultivation, there is certainly profit in making it take the place of poor tobacco crops.

The closing of the American schools in Rome by the Government was recently made the subject of official inquiry, and the result shows that they were not closed for political or religious reasons. The Minister of Public Instruction informed the Chamber that the existing school regulations had not been complied with, that the schools were damp and overcrowded, that boys and girls were mixed together, and that the schools had been opened without authority. The parties having them in charge evidently went to work as they would have done in the United States, and supposed that they could do in Italy what they were allowed to do in this country, instead of doing as the Romans do when you are in Rome. From this standpoint, the action of the Roman authorities was not only eminently proper, but, at the same time, eminently sensible. If our own educational officials had a little of the spirit of the Roman Minister, it might be better for the health of our school-children.

In the absence of exciting topics during the holiday week, the Louisville and St. Louis papers have been "running" each other for certain peculiarities alleged to be characteristic of the two cities. The *Courier-Journal* of the former city thinks that big feet constitute the most noticeable feature of an inhabitant of St. Louis. It attributes the high price of leather to the inordinate consumption of the article in St. Louis. It suggests, also, that one of the editors of the St. Louis *Globe*, who has been lamenting the want of facilities for navigation, should put some boilers and an engine in one of his own brogans and set sail upon the Father of Waters, taking a couple of barges in tow to carry his feet in.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There is now no prospect of a diversion of Democratic votes, in the Missouri Legislature, for a trade with Republicans on the United States Senatorship. Mr. Stillson Hutchins, who entered the race for Speaker, in the Liberal-Democratic caucus, to see how many votes he could possibly control, had only 22; and, as 34 would be needful for the operation intended, we are not likely to hear any more about it. The majority will nominate the next Senator by a two-thirds vote in caucus, giving every candidate a fair show, and the election should be made on Tuesday, Jan. 14. Already candidates are counting their support, as follows: John S. Phelps, 36; General Marmaduke, 27; Lewis V. Bogy, 20. General Frank Blair has not yet personally appeared, being too ill, and we have seen no estimate of his strength. The Legislature divides: Liberals and Democrats, 114; Republicans, 47.

—In the organization of the Massachusetts Legislature, on Wednesday, William S. Robinson, the "Warrington" of the Springfield *Republican*, was defeated for Clerk of the House by a large majority,—Charles H. Taylor, of Somerville, being elected. Mr. Robinson was one of the Secretaries of the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and has been Clerk of the House since 1862. Mr. Stephen N. Gifford, the Secretary of the Senate since 1858, was re-elected.

—The retirement from the Cabinet of the Hon. George S. Boutwell is as certain as his candidacy for Senator, of which he says in a letter to members of the Massachusetts Legislature:

> GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 19th inst., asking me whether I intend to be a candidate for the United States Senate in place of Henry Wilson, Vice President elect. In the frankness which your letter invites I say in reply that I shall gratefully accept the support of those gentlemen of the Legislature who think me qualified to represent the State of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, GEO. S. BOUTWELL.

—Governor Reed, of Florida, whose offence is that he threw upon agents of the Federal Administration the direct responsibility of fixing the election returns to serve a Republican victory, declining to do the work himself, is thus handsomely noticed in the organs:

> It would appear that Governor Reed, of Florida, is emulous of the fame of Warmoth, of Louisiana. He is accused of having attempted to give the State to the Democrats, by tampering with the election returns in exchange for an election to the United States Senate. For this he was expelled from the Grant and Wilson Club, and his chances of reaching the Senate are said to be very remote.

Governor Reed was formerly an editor in Wisconsin, and always a Republican.

—Alonzo B. Cornell, the faithful friend of Conkling, is to be Speaker at Albany, this winter.

—The Baltimore *American* quite agrees with us in regard to the Teton Sioux. It says: "They do exist, and a large delegation of them were in Washington last winter on a visit to the Great Father." And we may add, if there's likely to be any hitch about the appropriation, a larger delegation will go down this winter.

—The Louisville *Commercial* is, we believe, the only organ of the Administration in Kentucky. It says:

> The Senate of the United States owes it to itself and to the country to investigate promptly and fully the charges preferred against John J. Patterson, the Senator-elect from South Carolina. The charges of corruption and bribery in the securing of his election are supported by testimony which cannot be disregarded or ignored. If either one of the specifications of corruption made against him shall turn out to be true, he should not be permitted to take his place in the Senate of the United States—indeed, he is unfitted to be the associate of gentlemen anywhere.

Petition referred to a Select Committee, viz.: Cameron, Pomeroy, Chandler, Windom, Hitchcock, Nye, and Kellogg; all of whom know how it is themselves.

—We, yesterday, quoted from ex-Senator Howell's paper, the Keokuk *Gate-City*, about "the pernicious and hateful ways" they have at Washington to influence legislation. The Harrisburg (Pa.) *State Journal*, credited with reflecting the views of Simeon Cameron, says:

> Female lobbyists at Washington now form one of the most degrading and hateful influences used by corrupt men to insure the success of fraud. A very large proportion of these women are ready to go into any prostitution to secure the success of the measure in whose behalf they are employed to labor, and thus the corridors of the Capitol are actually made the scene of assignation and the theatre of transactions approaching much that of vileness and sin which still renders the history of the rule of the Cæsars a story of horror.

—It is again asserted from Washington that General Belknap's handsome head is marked for the basket. The reason assigned is two-fold. In the first place, he didn't "work" during the canvass. In the second place, he is on friendly terms with an editor who says things in his paper about the Dents, and hence the family are down upon him.

—Two serious charges are brought in the public prints against Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire. The first is, that, while canvassing for a renomination to the Senate, last spring, he obtained money under false pretenses from a number of New York Liberals,—Mr. Greeley himself subscribing $250. The second is, that, having had in his possession 30 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, he publicly and repeatedly declared that he had never owned any of that stock, pronouncing all assertions to the contrary "false and slanderous." The *Republican* is very loth to believe these things of a man of whom it has thought and spoken so highly as James W. Patterson. It begs him, as it has the right to do, to lose no time in putting himself right and confounding his accusers. Under some circumstances, silence is undoubtedly good policy; under others, it is suicidal, because it is tantamount to confession.—*Springfield Republican.*

—One of the gentlemen who have designs on Subsidy Pomeroy's seat in the Senate is Dr. Cornelius A. Logan, of Leavenworth. He is Olive's brother, a Harvard M. A., an authority on Kansas geology, speaks French and German, and has declined a nomination to Congress.

—In overlooking the wishes of Wyoming the Colorado people have prejudiced their case. They have every right to strive for the elevation of their Territory into a State. That is a noble ambition, and its attainment will be productive of benefit not only to itself, but to the country at large. It must, however, be accomplished in a legitimate way. Had the people of the particular portion of Wyoming been consulted, and had their voice been in favor of annexation, the Colorado agitators would have been justified in disregarding the wishes of the rest of the Territory. Not only have they not been asked to make a choice, but they have expressed themselves vehemently against the proposal. It is difficult, therefore, to see how Congress can entertain the admission of Colorado on the terms suggested. Either she must win over her neighbors of Wyoming, or she must wait patiently until her great natural advantages have attracted the necessary population within her own borders.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—We notice that the Acker Post of the G. A. R., at a recent meeting, passed a resolution which is being circulated all over the country among G. A. R., in favor of the Holman Land Bounty bill. As the effect of the Holman Bounty bill would be, in a single month after its passage, to throw every acre of unoccupied public land in Minnesota into the hands of absentee owners, and make a desert solitude, for many years, of large portions of the State, now open to free settlement by all who choose to select a farm or a homestead, with special and valuable privileges accorded to all soldiers; as the effect of the Holman bill would be thus an immeasurable calamity to this State, shutting out immigration, and arresting its developement, it is not easy to see on what grounds any intelligent Minnesota soldier could desire to promote the consummation of a calamity which would fall with crushing weight on this State.—*St. Paul Press.*

A LITTLE MORE "STATE."

The hearing of evidence in the State Insurance case, in relation to the right of the National Loan and Trust Company to the allowance of certain claims against the Company, was resumed before Register Hibbard yesterday morning.

Henry Greenebaum was the first witness called. He testified that he and Henry S. Greenebaum jointly held a policy in the State for $5,000; it was issued within twelve months prior to the fire; I do not hold it now; the loss was proved, and I delivered the policy to Mr. McMullen about the 3d of November, 1871; he gave me a check for $500 for it; I cannot state whether it was a sale or settlement; McMullen said the Company would be thrown into bankruptcy, and that the extreme limit of a dividend would not be more than 10 per cent; he expressed great kindness for me, and I behind his statement. I can't tell whether he said anything about the assets of the Company. I thought at the time that the money was going to the Company. The policy was not delivered until a week after I received the money. The name of J. B. Smith was written in the blank space subsequently.

William Sprague testified that his firm, Page & Sprague, held three policies in the State, aggregating $6,500. The property they covered was destroyed. We have the policies still. I have had no conversation with the officers of the Company regarding them. Our right to the loss has not not been transferred to any one to my knowledge.

The examination was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

A YOUNG REPROBATE.

Jacob Miller, lately sent to the Penitentiary for one year, is one of the "spryest" lads or rascals between four walls. It has long been suspected that he had been, previous to incarceration, in constant communication with a number of others to form a mob, and the following letter, found on his person, would seem to indicate such to be the fact:

> FRIEND TOM: I would like to have your sneaks to-night. I have got a big job on hand. I want a double-barrelled jemmy, one 3-cornered pair of tongs and the outside cases of your watch to carry the "swag" in. We have got a mob made up. But if you want to come along to "stall" you can come. Bring along the screw-jack, and don't forget the double-edge key-hole saw. Bring a couple of horse-blankets to throw over us in case we get a tumble, so the callers won't know us.
> Yours, "[illegible]."

Friend "Jim" replied as follows:

> All right, old man. I've got all the tools ready, but I think we had better carry the "peter" off, and do the job after—in regard to the "swag," I'll collar that; I am death on swag they say. JIM.

A Lottery Swindle.

OMAHA, Jan. 3.—The officers of the Masonic lodges of this city publish a card, repudiating the gift concert scheme advertised in this city to aid in building a Masonic Temple. They state that the Masonic fraternity here have no knowledge of the scheme, and do not sanction it, lotteries being contrary to the principles of Masonry. It is evidently a swindle, and the public are cautioned accordingly.

WASHINGTON.

Items Pressing — Massachusetts Politics—Butler vs. Dawes.

Negro Crime in the Capital City—A Fisticuffing.

The Underground Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1872.

Judge D. S. Wilson, of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa, has just made a decision of some importance to recruiting officers of the army. While the Solicitor of the United States, General Bristow, instructs Secretary Belknap to order military officers not to produce soldiers claimed to have enlisted as minors, before a State Judge or Court, Judge Wilson makes it probable for the recruiting officer to get in jail for contempt of Court, even while he obeys the orders promulgated by the Solicitor. In other words, the Government claims that none but a Federal Judge has the right to adjudicate upon the question of enlistment of minors; and yet Congress has expressly declared that the enlistment of such minors is null and void.

PILLS AND PARNASSUS.

One of the men in Massachusetts whose name has leaked out as playing a high stake for honors without the requisite qualifications, is Dr. Ayer. Major Ben Poore says that Ayer gave $500, first to the Greeley Campaign Committee, and next to the Grant Campaign Committee, and so on, in order to come to Congress and have his pill circulars franked. When this curious kind of man found Greeley dead, he was equally unceremonious in dealing with his fame and wanted the *Tribune* immediately sold out to the Administration.

BUTLER.

I asked a friend of Butler's to-day why he wanted to be Governor of Massachusetts. Said I: "After all this showing up of the Credit Mobilier people, what is the honor of being Chief Magistrate of the Bay State?"

Said he: "Butler is a man whose executive abilities surpass his legislative capacities. During the War, a great number of Boards were built up and added to the State Government as mere excrescences. Like all such pustules, they have become formidable, and every year make a fight for continued existence. Butler had meant, if made Governor, to put the knife to these things, and be the Reform Chief Magistrate of the State. That would have put him on the high road for the Presidency. He is still a candidate for the Presidency, and, if elected Governor of Massachusetts, he means to make a signal Administration; and, with Boutwell in the Senate co-operating with him, they will both be stern Puritans, and renew their character before the country."

Said I to my informant: "How is it that Butler, whom the majority of men believe to be careless, has not become involved in the Credit Mobilier scandal?"

"You can never catch Butler," responded my informant, "on either women or jobs. At one time I was talking with him in his Committee-room, and was about to go away, when the card of a very pretty female came in. 'Good-bye, General.' 'No you don't, sir; sit right down here until that female goes away. I never see a woman alone.' As to jobs, Butler is also careful that his name shall never appear on stock-lists. He will take a lawyer's fee for work done or to be done, but no stock."

BANKS AND SUMNER.

Said I: "Is Banks presumed to be pure, in Massachusetts?"

"Yes. No man ever mentions his name without saying, 'Poor Banks, without money and with his interesting family, what will he get at next?'"

"The State of Massachusetts," said my informant, "is playing a mean *role* in the present-day Little chipmunks get up in the Legislature to remove Charles Sumner, as if seeking to head him off from the Senate; whereas the question is not whether Mr. Sumner can come back to the Senate, but whether Mr. Sumner will live one year. Banks has also been discarded, in obedience to that miserable Hamiltonian sentiment which follows the party to the sacrifice of its great biography. One of the great men in the State in this time is

DR. GEORGE LORING.

He is to be the next President of the State Senate. His dodge is to put off the election of a Senator until he can tintinambulate around the State, make speeches to the farmers, and swear that every man has raised the greatest bull or heifer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He will play his little game from town to town, and all the country will be excited to hear that he is going to be the next Senator, when he will get just three votes, as he has done time out of memory. This gentleman took a supper with Preston S. Brooks after he had beaten Mr. Sumner; and, at the Baltimore Convention in 1860, he thanked the chief Secessionists for their volubility, and hoped, on his marrow-bones, in an humble speech, that they would come to Massachusetts and tell 'the same great truths.'"

WASHBURN AND DAWES.

"What about your Governor, Washburn?" said I.

"Oh, he is a piece of putty, and he is now returning Dawes' affection by having all the old members of the Legislature come to his room to interview them in favor of Dawes for the Senate; while, in the meantime, Dawes has sent one Tinker, a lobbyist of Washington, throughout the State, to see all the new members of the Legislature in his favor. Dawes had everything fixed up to come to the Senate; but this Credit Mobilier business is going to annoy him enormously, as Ben Butler has fixed it upon him, and is having the State surveyed and stumped on the Credit Mobilier issue."

NEGRO CRIME IN WASHINGTON

is getting to be formidable. The negroes here are relatively more numerous than in any other American city. They have the absolute direction of the city so far as their votes are concerned, and the regular Republican nomination is considered equivalent to an election. They have military companies, bands of music, gangs of Odd-Fellows and Masons, Sons of Temperance, etc., and their organic life appears to be vigorous and decided; but they possess no power apparently over negro public opinion, beyond that of the ballot-box and the parade. I used to sit at my back window on the corner of Seventeenth and K streets, and watch half-a-dozen little negro children lying in wait for the white children to come from school. When the whites came along, the little negroes would pounce upon them, and, after a fight and a series of rallies, would drive the whites a square up the street, although the latter had done nothing to offend. The majority of our criminals—who have been hanged here of late in large numbers—have been black men. And now, at Christmas-time, we have a most extraordinary murder committed by a fellow, scarcely of age, named Tom Wright, who has been known for three or four years as a terror to whatever community he might reside in. He was a slave, born in Virginia, but had lived in Prince George's County, Maryland, where his strength and ferocity made him a name which will be long remembered. He has a tall, narrow head, peaked like a steeple, with which he is said to have broken planks several inches thick, on wagers. He is 6 feet 2 inches high, and weighs 210 pounds. Removing to Washington, as too many negroes do, he consorted with a black woman in the portion of the town called "The Island." It is now related that this fellow used to wait of nights in the Smithsonian grounds, to knock people down and rob them; and this accounts for some of the outrages committed in that quarter. A Hebrew pedler, who dealt amongst the negroes, had sold to the woman with whom Wright lived, a shawl, and, as there was a small balance due upon it, Wright became possessed of the knowledge as to the time the pedler would again come. When the pedler came, he was horribly murdered by this heathen, and his body stowed away in a closet, while his pack was rifled, and the superfluous contents buried in the back yard. The murder was committed at noon, and after dark the negro strapped up the pedler in a part of his pack, and took him about forty yards from the house, where he was thrown amongst some old carts reposing in the lot. After the body was discovered, Wright assisted the officers to search for the murderer, and showed an unconcern which he has exhibited up to this time. The woman with whom he lived says that he made her crawl under the bed the night of the murder, to get a hatchet there with which to kill her, saying, at the time: "I will make such a face of yours as will make the pedler's face seem pretty compared to it." He had cut the pedler to pieces with a hatchet and an oyster-knife. The black people here are very much exercised about these frequent murders by negroes.

ANOTHER GREELEY LETTER.

Charles Sumner possesses a letter from Horace Greeley, written but a short time before the election. He thanks Mr. Sumner for his cordial support, and says that his sole object in accepting the Liberal candidacy had been to make a party which would harmonize the blacks and the whites in the South, so as to make the former tolerant and to give the latter tolerance.

FISTICUFFS.

At great expense I have obtained a complete narrative of the celebrated fight between the Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, and Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, son of ex-Senator Hannegan, who was Minister to Prussia. It happened in the National Hotel, at mealtime. Zach. took advantage of the fortuitous concourse of several persons to abuse Voorhees loudly while in his presence. His remarks resounded all over the dining room, such as "Traitor," "Scoundrel," etc., plentifully consorted with oaths.

"Dan.," said Hannegan, "I wouldn't stand that foul-moothed vituperation."

"I won't," said Dan., and he walked over to Chandler and struck him a back-handed blow which resounded like a whip-crack.

Chandler, who had got up wrong end foremost, immediately struck out at Voorhees, and Mr. Hannegan, interposing, remarked: "Gentlemen, this is not the place for personal collision,—a dining-room where you disturb other people. Think of your positions, and do not disgrace your constituents!"

"Who in h—l are you?" exclaimed Chandler, and with that he struck Mr. Hannegan with all his force on the side of his face.

Hannegan was stunned by the blow, which he had not expected, being a peacemaker and not a fighter; but he picked up a molasses-pitcher, and brought it down on Zach.'s forehead so that he was covered with blood and molasses, which, strange as it may appear, seemed to improve his appearance. He took up the nearest jug he could find to strike Hannegan with it; but Hannagan ducked his head, and Zach. struck an entirely harmless person in the abdomen, who forthwith got the cramps and walked out of the dining-room on his belly. Hannegan said that he now understood that Zach meant business; so forthwith he took that great patriot by the top-knot, and, pushing his head down towards the floor, dragged him along, planting blows all over his frontispiece, and nearly making an intelligent countenance out of the Senator. Much-spent, gasping, and frothing, Zachariah followed his hair across the floor, and several ladies, rushing in, cried:

"Oh! don't kill that man!"

"No, ladies," said Hannegan, "I just want to keep him from injuring me, and, if you will take care of him, I shall let him go immediately."

With this, Hannegan gave Zach a last shot, which effectually finished him, and the Michigan Ajax rolled over on his back, and was wheelbarrowed away by some of the servants.

STILLSON.

By the resignation of D. G. Croly, the managing editor of the New York *World*, Mr. Jerome B. Stillson has risen naturally to that important desk. Mr. Croly is to become the editor of an illustrated daily journal, for which the engravings are to be made by some newly patented process, and the capital is said to have been contributed by Londoners. Mr. Stillson has been in the service of the *World* for about ten years, and in that time has made two journeys to Mexico, one to Europe, and he was with the Sixth Corps as a correspondent in some of the most active and bloody campaigns of the War. His discriptions of the battles of Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, etc., were some of the finest accounts written in the War. His good luck in the world will have added a young man of fine temperament, dignity, and intelligence to the profession which he has already adorned so long.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Amongst the pleasing books which have been printed since the war, none occupies a quainter place than "The Underground Railroad," which is the work of William Still, long the man of all work at the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Office, and at the head of the system by which fugitive slaves were passed from Delaware, Maryland, and the border, by way of Wilmington, York, and Harrisburg, to Canada. In 1860, I became acquainted with Still, and suggested that the time would come when he could make a good book upon the hairbreadth escapes, pursuits, concealments, etc., which were episodes on the Underground Line. From looking over this book, which is nearly 800 pages long, and remarkably full and circumstantial, it seems plain that the whole underground business on the border East was managed by Quakers, with their general headquarters at Wilmington, Delaware. Thomas Garrett, who died little more than a year ago, was perhaps better known as maintaining a station on the road than any other man. He was tried before Chief Justice Taney, in 1848, and fined to the extent of his whole property, so that he had to begin anew in his 60th year; and the first thing he did was to add a story to his back building, so that he might entertain more fugitives than before. Another leading patron of runaways was John Hunn, who lived at Cantwell's Bridge, in Delaware, surrounded by slaveholders; and he also was mulcted, with Garrett, for several thousand dollars. William Whipper, a negro lumber merchant at Columbia, Pa., maintained one of the most notable stations on the Underground Line; and that town is associated with the fact of the concealment and salvation of many a poor, dusty tramp flying toward the North Star. Very many women acted as conductors and innkeepers on the Underground Road, nearly all of whom were either Quakers, or of Quaker stock. A wealthy negro, who kept his horses and teams ready to forward fugitives, was Robert Purvis, who lived about twenty miles north of Philadelphia, and is of mingled Caucasian, Moorish, and Jewish descent. While much of the travel on the Underground Road was of a simple and trudging kind, there were sometimes desperate combats, as at Christiana, Pa., and even on the Chesapeake Bay, where boat-loads of negroes and whites are shown in these memoirs to have had pitched battle at the loss of life. Miller McKim was probably Superintendent-in-Chief of the Underground Railroad. He was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, of mixed Scotch, Irish, and German descent, and he escorted Mrs. John Brown from Charleston just before the execution of husband. To look back upon the days of Anti-Slavery agitation is to see a few earnest and often ill-regulated people nurturing their little conventicle life, and receiving inordinate quantities of publicity, whereas the largest of their meetings were generally no bigger than a mere Methodist class-meeting. I used to take great delight in running off to Kennet Square, Longwood, and the three or four little Hicksite meeting-houses where it was the custom of the friends of freedom to drink tea, bring their knitting, and thunder away at the Man of Sin. The bright eyes of Lucretia Mott, and the stammering speech of James Mott, the musical voice of Mary Grow, and the wild-eyed look of Coates, Garrett, etc., made a series of sensations which will be long remembered with the overthrow of Slavery. We shall be unable to measure the precise effect of these Abolition meetings upon the war of emancipation which followed. It is common for these old codgers to reason out the whole issue of the war from their little roadside gatherings; but we may well ask whether there was much logical connection between mere fulmination and the great and angry war which, for nearly two years, fought out its way without giving the negro any more liberty than before. If anything can reduce our appreciation of the school of agitators, it will be such cards as William Lloyd Garrison publishes of late, censuring the President for attending Horace Greeley's funeral. A man who is not true to his old associates in that cause where he obtained his whole honor, need not expect folks at large to dignify the school of which both Greeley and Garrison were members in full fellowship. GATH.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (Jan. 5), *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha at 9:30 a. m. Monday making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

To the Ladies.

Five hundred pieces of fine black alpaca at 35 cents; others ask 65 cents for no better goods. Our 60 cent mohair alpaca beats anything in town at $1; beautiful mink sets at from $10 to $15. A real Guinet black gros grain silk at $1.75. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & Co., Nos. 118 to 124 State street, near Madison; Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, and No. 942 State street.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—C. Adams, a lawyer of this city, committed suicide yesterday, at his residence, by shooting himself through the head.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3.—Crude petroleum firmer, with an upward tendency; $2.50@2.60. Refined firmer, but nominal; Philadelphia, 20c; New York, 20½c; Pittsburgh, 19½c, on cars.

TWO PLANS.

How the Special Council Committee will Probably Deal with the Sunday Question.

Two Plans to be Submitted on Monday Next—What the Mayor Thinks About the Matter.

The Special Committee on the Liquor Question, appointed by the Common Council a couple of weeks ago, will hold its first meeting next Monday. It is understood that two plans of dealing with the matter will be brought forward, the first being to keep all the saloons closed until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then keep them open during the rest of the day, with the blinds down, the doors closed, and no noise, dancing, or music. The second is to draw the line, not on the time of the day, but on the beverage, and to make this Sunday inhibition apply only to alcoholic stimulants, and not affect beer and wine. Those who support this proposition, claim that all the trouble grows out of whiskey drinking, which intoxicates men, sets them to fighting and the commission of murder and all other crimes. They assert that the American sentiment has never been directed against that portion of the community which drinks beer, and that the hostility to the liquor-drinkers is confined to those who drink whiskey. They fear, however, that if they make such a distinction as they propose that the Irish will not assist them, and consequently they will be defeated in obtaining an exemption of beer and wine, the free use of which would not, they think, lead to any abuse, nor to police interference, nor the American sentiment be attracted to the matter. They doubt whether the American members of the Council will unite with them to make the exception. They are also talking of a further compromise, consisting in closing all the saloons at 12 o'clock every night, yielding something during six days to gain a little more on the seventh. Nearly all admit that if the matter is submitted to a popular vote, they will be beaten so long as whiskey is mixed up with the question, and they think that is they could separate beer from whiskey, the matter could be easily settled.

One of the members of the Committee called upon the Mayor to invite him to attend the meetings and see if they could not hit on a compromise. That gentleman is reported to have said that, in his opinion, the agitation had best not be brought up in connection with the revision of the city ordinances. It served only to embarrass action on a revision which should be completed at the earliest possible day, in order that the charter and ordinance might be published for the use of the Council. It would be as easy to amend the liquor ordinance afterwards, as now, and the liquor men would lose nothing by letting the matter go over for a while, and were injuring their cause by thrusting it into the revision where it had no business.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. H. Emmons, Detroit, is at the Gardner.

Mr. L. G. Levy, of Mexico, was at the Sherman yesterday.

General A. B. Jameson, of Columbus, Ohio, is at the Gardner.

A Mr. Curtis, of this city, was the only Chicagoan registered in London on Dec. 21.

Colonel W. E. Simms, of Lexington, Ky., was at the Tremont yesterday.

Rev. N. McLeod, of Salt Lake City, was at the Tremont yesterday.

John Macmahan, of London, Canada, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Colonel Thomas J. Hoyt, of New York, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. F. W. Palmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Hutchinson, a merchant of Moline, Ill., with his bride, are visiting friends at Englewood.

Hon. W. B. Allison, United States Senator from Iowa, is at the Sherman.

O. Chanute, Chief Engineer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Colonel James H. Finnigan has returned from Cincinnati, whether he journeyed to make New Year's calls.

John C. Gault, Russell Sage, Jr., and W. H. Giles, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Sherman.

Mr. Alfred Knight, agent of Mrs. Macready, the eminent English tragedienne, is in this city for the purpose of arranging for her appearance at one of our theatres.

Mrs. M. P. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Frink, H. F. Jennison and family, Charles Knickerbocker, and W. C. West, all of Chicago, were sojourning at Nice, France, Dec. 21, 1872.

The following were among the arrivals at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: Charles Reynolds, Green Bay; H. B. Wright, Cleveland, Ohio; B. B. Richards, Decatur; E. S. Hamilton, Ash Grove, Ill.; David Young, Cameron, Mo.

Messrs. Louis Falk, John C. Lewis, Samuel D. Eldridge, Henry Grassie, and Martin Schultz are undoubtedly the champion "callists" of this city, if not of the Northwest; they having visited 153 ladies of the West Division on New Year's Day.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont, yesterday: F. C. Duydian, Toledo, Ohio; C. C. Knowlton and wife, Quincy; J. R. Mudge, Belvidere, Ill.; W. H. Lacy, Syracuse; A. Bybee, Indianapolis.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday; C. T. Butler, Ottawa, Ill.; C. H. Waters, Clinton, Mass.; E. D. Blairer, Grand Haven, Mich.; J. F. Cronise, Newark, N. J.; George T. Weeks, St. Louis; Arthur Gorham, Boston; James Sweet, Nebraska; Charles A. Gilbert, Joliet.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: Thomas Rice, Shewsbury, Mass.; H. W. Reeves, Bloomington; T. D. Jermaine, Milwaukee; M. Coleson, Pittsburgh; Samuel Rogers, Detroit; George Patterson, Auburn, N. Y.; D. Clark, New York; George T. Smith, Minneapolis; H. Robins, Hannibal, Mo.; E. E. Flagg, Bloomington.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman, yesterday: H. T. Gibb, Little Rock; George B. Hopkins; W. S. Brown, Cincinnati; Miss Parry, Philadelphia; W. Parker, Detroit; L. G. Tong, South Bend; H. J. Furber, New York; F. C. Davenport, Boston; J. T. Clasby and lady, Alta City, Utah.

On the 21st of December, Paris was honored with the presence of several of our citizens, among others, G. Adams, Mrs. H. C. Ayer and child, Mrs. L. G. Bigelow, Mrs. Birney, E. W. Blinn, O. J. Bliss, Miss H. M. Bliss, E. J. and Mrs. F. M. Cragin, J. E. De Haven, Miss Dermot, Miss J. A. Dickson, Miss Fish, Mrs. J. E. and Miss May Hubbard, Charles P. Kellogg and family, Miss S. Kimball, W. H. D. and Mrs. W. G. Lewis, H. R. and H. S. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Reyrson, Mrs. Singer, and Mr and Mrs. Henry Wood.

George Macdonald has been compelled to postpone his lecture engagements in the month of January on account of continued illness. He has been lecturing two nights per week lately, but is so feeble that even this has become impossible, and he must take the whole of this month for rest. He deeply regrets being the cause of so much disappointment to lecture associations, and is determined, if possible, to fill every engagement he has made, before returning to England.

Tuesday next is the day appointed for the trial at Annapolis of Mrs. Wharton, on the charge of poisoning Van Ness.

S. C. Hutchins, late of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat*, has returned to Albany as managing editor of the *Argus*.

The Rev. Raymond H. Seeley, of Haverhill, Mass., goes abroad, to-day, on six months' leave of absence.

John J. Patterson has come home to Harrisburg, Pa., with the certificate of his election as Senator of South Carolina.

Governor John A. Dix will not occupy the Executive Mansion at Albany, but has rented the house No. 23 Washington avenue, heretofore occupied by George W. Miller.

It is given out that the election of the President's son as Class Poet of the Senior Class of Harvard was on merit, and not "because of his position or connection."

Governor Geary has turned over to Hartranft the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg, and taken a private residence in that city. Hartranft will be inaugurated on Tuesday, Jan. 21.

George M. Atwater, of Springfield, Mass., has succeeded Theodore W. Ellis as Agent and Treasurer of the Glasgow Manufacturing Company of South Hadley Falls.

Henry A. Griswold, President of the Bank of Kentucky, died suddenly in his office, at Louisville, last Monday afternoon. He was aged 61, and a native of Rhode Island.

William H. Kemble, of "Addition, Division, and Silence" fame, has been robbed, at his Philadelphia residence, of $1,000 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. K.

Joseph F. Marcer, the Philadelphia City Treasurer who served nine months in the Penitentiary, and was pardoned out, with Yerkes, just before election, has been appointed Chief Clerk to the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The death is announced of Lady Horace Rembold, wife of the recently-appointed British Minister to Brazil, whose maiden name was Carrie Harrington, the second daughter of the Hon. George Harrington, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Walter M. Conkey, Treasurer of the New York Midland Railroad from its organization, and President of the Bank of Chenango for the past twenty-five years, died at Norwich, N. Y., last Sunday afternoon. He was winding a clock, and fell dead.

Ronayne, elected successor of the late John Francis Maguire in the Parliamentary representation of the City of Cork, is a civil engineer by profession, and in early life was engaged for a considerable time in hydraulic work in California. Latterly he has had contracts for constructing railroads in the south of Ireland.

General B. J. Sweet, formerly of Chicago, and now First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, owns a stock farm in Colorado, managed by F. H. Mather, of Illinois. The property includes about 8,000 fine-wool and graded sheep, together with a large amount of thoroughbred cattle and blooded horses.

Colonel William H. Johnson, who, before the war, owned a princely estate on the Yazoo, near Vicksburg, died in poverty, the 23th ult., at Marion, Ala. He was a nephew of Richard M. Johnson, ex-Vice President of the United States, and brother of George W. Johnson, Provisional (Rebel) Governor of Kentucky during the war.

The Woodhull-Claflin, it now appears, sent word to a distinguished woman-lecturer that, unless she ceased her opposition to the firm of "woman-brokers," they would look up her past life and expose her. The woman was Mrs. Livermore, whose life is as pure as that of the blackmailers is notorious, and, conscious of her strength, she defied them to do their worst,—which, of course, was nothing at all.

A revelation of Wall street: Smith and Gould jogged along pleasantly and managed their affairs smartly, to the consternation and terror of the street. One day Smith went out of town to witness the trotting of his favorite horse. While he was gone Gould saw a good chance and sold him out. The little trick, it is said, cost Smith half a million of money. Smith had his revenge. He took the private books of his banking house over to the Erie Company and placed in the hands of his old enemies the proofs of Gould's peculations that led to the arrest, and the restoration of the $9,000,000 referred to.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held at that institution to-day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The contract for furnishing the material and doing the work for repairs of the Washington and LaSalle street tunnels was let to Charles Moore, at $2.80 per lineal foot, and masonry at $26 per cord.

Nicholas Nicholas savagely beat his wife, the other evening, and was complained of by a conscientious neighbor. A warrant was sworn out, and he was taken into custody. Justice Scully heard the evidence in the case, yesterday, and sent Nicholas to jail in default of $300 bail.

The value of the silks and satins taken from Wetherell & Co.'s wholesale millinery store, on Jackson street, by burglars, on Wednesday morning, was about $3,000, not $31,000, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The police authorities have obtained no clue to the perpetrators of this daring robbery yet.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* says: "The Corrugated Iron Company, of this city, has just contracted to furnish $10,000 worth of triple iron shutters to Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago; half as many more for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE building, and $3,000 worth for the Boston *Post*."

The steam tug Chicago plowed through the ice in the South Branch, yesterday morning, from Van Buren street to Lake street, where she was met by ice that resisted her prow most successfully, and she was compelled to moor near by, and surrender herself to the ice which quickly closed around her.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened the bids for the water pipe tunnel across the river from Pine street to Michigan avenue. They range for the shaft from $22 to $46 per lineal foot, and for the tunnel from $17.50 to $26. There are ten bidders, among them Steel & McMahon, and Chambers & McBride.

On Thursday evening, during the furious storm, the National Elevator, owned by Vincent, Nelson & Co., and situated at the corner of the Ogden slip and Archer avenue, was damaged to the extent of about $5,000 by the wind. The brick wall of the top bins was blown down, and the west end of the building and about ten feet of the south wall were destroyed.

Five little boys, named Henry Duebler, Robert Duebler, George Williams, George West, Charles Reeves, James Coles, and James Worley, were arrested yesterday by Officer Traynor, of the First Precinct Station, for having stolen about $100 worth of clothes from the dressing-room of the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church. The clothing belonged to boys who were attending a festival at the church.

A horse and buggy belonging to the Singer Sewing Machine Company was stolen yesterday from in front of the Company's agents' store, No. 159 Milwaukee avenue, by a young man named Charles Clark. The thief celebrated the success of his adventure by driving around town and getting gloriously drunk. While in this condition he was picked up by Detective Slayton, and lodged in the First Precinct Station.

Postmaster Eastman has received the following instructions from Postmaster General Creswell: "Unsealed circulars are permitted to pass by mail at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, without regard to number, limited to four pound packages. Unsealed circulars, deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers shall be uniform at one cent each, prepaid by postage stamps."

Eugene Erb, the drug clerk, who robbed his late employers, C. Brems, No. 191 West Randolph street, and Dr. J. Pischczaks, No. 564 South Halsted street, of several hundred dollars' worth of property, was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and held for his appearance at the Criminal Court in bail of $2,500. Erb was arrested by Officer Barry, of the Sixth Precinct Station, as he was in the act of leaving town, and the stolen property was collected and owners found for it by the same officer. He deserves credit from his superiors for this important arrest.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE as follows: "Among the many beautiful things said at the Public Library dedication, allow me to express my admiration of those noble words uttered by his Honor, the Mayor,—words fit to be inscribed in golden letters over the portals of the institution: 'There must be something more and better offered to our tens of thousands of young men than billiard tables, dance houses, and tippling shops, for their instruction and amusement.'"

The Executive Committee of the German Society for the protection of immigrants and friendless persons, held their quarterly meeting yesterday evening at the office of the Society Room, No. 28 Metropolitan Block. According to the report of the Agent *pro tem.*, over 100 persons are asking for aid at the office of the society, of which number 102 were aided in cash to the amount of $810.60 during the last three months, but a much larger number received fuel, stoves, and other necessaries of like. Charles Endres, the efficient Assistant Agent, was elected Agent of the society in place of Colonel Annecke, who was lately killed by an accident.

David W. Wiggins, an auctioneer doing business at No. 22 West Madison street, was before Justice Banyon on the charge of selling goods under false representations. The complainant was James Stuart, of Braidwood, Ill., who stated that he purchased a quantity of jewelry from the defendant on the supposition that it was gold, as warranted by the seller. Wiggins testified that the goods were sold as plated articles, and that he offered to return to Stuart the amount he had paid for them. He produced other evidence to prove this. The Justice gave the complainant some sound advice, and recommended that he bring a guardian along when next he visited Chicago. Wiggins was discharged.

About noon yesterday an alarm was sounded from Box 251, for a fire in the frame barn at the rear of No. 128 West Indiana street. Before the firemen could get fairly to work the flames communicated to the two three-story frame tenement houses, Nos. 128 and 126, and to the barn at the rear of the latter building. The structures are owned by G. S. Gunderson, and are occupied by ten or a dozen Norwegian families. Gunderson's loss is $1,500; insurance unknown; the occupants' losses aggregate $2,500; no insurance. The frame tenement No. 162 North Green street, owned by Mr. Camber, and occupied by several families, was damaged to the extent of $300; insurance unknown; occupants' losses, $500; no insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

It was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE that an expressman name Arnold Ruckenfield had been arrested by an officer of the Humane Society for treating his horse cruelly. The accused appeared before Justice Scully yesterday, and stated that he had not abused the animal, but that it fell in the street, and was dying from a natural cause. As soon as he discovered that it would be impossible to effect a cure, he went to the Sixth Precinct Station, and requested that an officer be detailed to put the horse out of pain by shooting it. He claims that the officer in charge promised to have the matter attended to, but had overlooked it. The Justice continued the case until this morning, in bail of $200, in order to afford Ruckenfield an opportunity to produce necessary witnesses.

E. O. Cady, a young man who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Annie Schock, of Lombard, Ill., who charged him with larceny as bailee, was brought before Justice Scully yesterday. The complaining witness failed to appear when the case was called, and Cady was discharged. She entered Court shortly afterward, however, and immediately procured another warrant for his arrest on the same charge. He is now confined in the Sixth Precinct Station. Miss Schock alleges that she entrusted a gold watch to his care, and that he pawned it and appropriated the money. Cady claims that he was out of work and in needy circumstances at the time, and was compelled to get funds in some way. He says he has since procured employment, and is saving a small sum weekly to redeem the pledge. The case will be heard to-day.

The Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, at their building on Franklin street. The matter of adopting general forms for policies was again taken up and discussed. A paper, containing the various forms to be adopted by the Board, was circulated among the members, and approved so far as the manner in which they were drawn up was concerned. A majority present, however, declared that it would be impossible for the Board to adopt any general forms, because the managers of the various companies represented by them would not be bound by the action of their agents. The matter was laid upon the table. Mr. L. S. Davis refused to be re-elected to the office of Fire Commissioner, as the Board seemed to wish, and suggested that the Fire Commissioner ought to be paid for his labors. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and they subsequently recommended that the Fire Commissioner receive a salary of $1,000 a year. General Drew was then unanimously elected to the office. Adjourned to next Friday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Money was active and stringent during the greater part of the day, loaning as high as ⅛ and interest, but closed at 7 currency and 7 gold.

Sterling ruled quiet; prime 60 days, 109¼@109⅜; sight, 110⅛@110⅜. It is rumored this afternoon that seven hundred thousand pounds sterling of 60 day bills have been borrowed on stock collaterals.

Gold was heavy all day at 111⅝@111¾. Loans ranged from 4 to 1-32 for carrying; at one time 1-64 was paid for the use of a small lot. Clearings, $50,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $605,000.

Governments were firmer on light transactions.

Southern securities dull. South Carolinas, new, were exceptionally weak. The *Express* says the State of Louisiana has defaulted on its January interest. A telegram from New Orleans, received by the Bank of America, states that the payment of interest will be discontinued at present, in consequence of the delay in collecting taxes.

Stocks were firm, particularly Erie, which opened at 62½, an advance of 1½ per cent on last night's prices, closing at 63⅛. Union Pacific and C., C. & I. C. were active and strong, each advancing about 1 per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak, declining about ½ per cent. The remainder of the list was firm at an advance of from ⅛ to ⅝, closing firm at about the best prices of the day.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¾	Coupons, '67	112⅝
5-20s of '62	112⅜	Coupons, '68	113¼
Coupons, '64	112⅝	10-40s	109⅜
Coupons, '65	113¼	New 5s	111⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	112⅝	Currency 6s	112⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, new	50
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	19
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	33½
Virginias, old	45		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	53⅜
W. U. Tel	80⅝	St. Paul pfd	77¼
Quicksilver	46½	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	93⅜	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	85½	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	68¼	Terre Haute	14
United States Ex	79	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	74½	Chicago & Alton	112¼
New York Central	99⅛	C. & A. pfd	114
Erie	63⅛	O. & M.	48⅛
Erie pfd	76	C., C. & C.	92⅜
Harlem	113½	C., B. & Q.	138
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	96½
Michigan Central ex. int.	110	Indiana Central	38½
Pittsburgh	89	Illinois Central	124
Northwestern	82⅜	Union Pacific stocks	38⅜
Northwestern pfd	88	U. P. bonds	86⅜
Rock Island	111½	Central Pacific bonds	99½
N. J. Central	101½	Del., Lack. & W.	94
		B., H. & Erie	8½

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 28s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Receipts last three days, 17,500 quarters—12,500 American.

LONDON, Jan. 3—5 p. m.—Consols, 91⅞@92; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5's, 99; Erie, 51.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1½ per cent lower than the bank rate. The rate of discount for bills in the open market is ½ lower than Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—RENTES—53fr 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 10⅜d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 8,000 bales. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston in November and December at 10 3-16d.

Wheat—California white, average quality, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; winter, 12s@12s 3d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d. Bacon unchanged.

Receipts of corn since last report, 5,000 qrs, of which 1,000 qrs were American. Receipts of wheat since last report, 18,000 qrs; American, 13,000 qrs.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm, with an upward tendency.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 3.—5-20s of 1862, 95¾.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—CATTLE—To-day 408, making the total for the week, thus far, 5,032, or 296 cars, against 90 cars the same time last week. The market is slow and dragging, with but few buyers in attendance, the soft weather causing most of them to be shy of carrying much stock the balance of the week. The yards will be cleared of every head by shipments. The only sales to-day were 118 Indiana steers, 1,111 to 1,545, at 5@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,600, making the total for the week thus far 7,400, against 5,400 the same time last week. No sales to report. All offerings disposed of. The market closed firm at ¼@½c advance on last week's closing rates. Canada lambs, $6.75@7.00; Canada sheep, $5.75@6.25; Western sheep, $5.00@5.75, according to quality.

HOGS—To-day, 3,900, making the total for the week thus far, 19,900, against 23,000 the same time last week. Market 10c better than yesterday. Suppply not equal to the demand; nearly every load in the pens was sold. Sales, 4,000 Ohio hogs, 175 to 200 lbs, at $4.25@4.35, one lot choice pigs bringing a shade higher figures.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—BEEVES—To-day, 500 head, making 6,700 for the week. Market very slow, and owners losing $5.00@8.00 per head; prices ½c lower than yesterday, and 1c below Monday's rates. Good fair, 8½ cwt, Texans, sold at 9c, 55 lbs per cwt; and fat, 7¾ cwt, Illinois, at 11@13c. Six cars pretty fair, 6 cwt, went at 10¾@11c. There is a heavy fog and bad weather for all kinds of meats and poultry.

SHEEP—To-day, 1,250, making 14,300 since Saturday. There were few sales, and the yards being well filled to-night, they had to keep up prices, which will lose the owners money if not sustained. A car 83-lb Ohio sold at 5½c; car 95-lb Illinois at 6½c; car 114-lb Ohio at 7¼c.

HOGS—To-day, 1,100, or 12,900 thus far this week. Prices fully sustained at 5½@7c as extremes for dressed; Western selling at 5@5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Business was again very quiet to-day. The streets were almost impassable, owing to the thaw which set in, and this cause restricted trade. The commission houses have made no changes in the price of either cotton or woollen goods, but the market was very firm. Fine makes of bleached shirtings, and all descriptions of colored cottons, remain exceptionally strong, and an increased consumptive demand would create higher prices. There was no movement in imported goods.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—COTTON—More active, and firm; middling uplands, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher, with moderate business; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State at $5.85@6.50; common to good extra, $6.90@7.30; good to choice, $7.35@8.90; white wheat extra, $7.45@9.35; Ohio, $7.15@9.65; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat in limited demand and unchanged; receipts, 42,000 bu; winter red Western, $1.75@1.90; No. 2 Chicago and Northwest spring, $1.58@1.60; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60@1.61. Rye scarce and firm. Barley in fair demand; No. 3 Western, 95c. Malt quiet. Corn quiet and a shade firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; old Western, mixed, 66½c; choice, 67c; new, 65½@66c; yellow, 67@67½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 14,000 bu.

EGGS—Firm at 34@36c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9¾@10c. Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19½c. Molasses in fair demand and unchanged. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.62½; prime mess, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; short clear, 7½c; long clear, 6¾c; long and short clear, for winter months, 6⅞@7c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 7⅜@7½c; kettle, 8@8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 94@95c, closing at 94c on dock.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—Wheat—Strong feeling. Sales of car No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.42.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, moderately active. Wheat in fair demand; Western red, $1.85@1.95; white, $2.00. Corn in fair demand; old yellow, 65c; new and mixed 63@64c. Oats steady; 50@55c for white; 46@47c for mixed.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15½c; refined, 27c.

WHISKEY—93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; white, $2.15@2.25; red Western, $1.72@1.90. Corn quiet; mixed, 62c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45@47c. Rye steady, 85c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged; lard 8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 97c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.65. Corn dull at 56c. Barley unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3.—COTTON—Active and higher; good ordinary, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand, but lower at 55c. Oats in fair demand, but lower at 43c.

HAY—Scarce.

BRAN—21c.

CORNMEAL—$3.15.

BULK MEATS—In fair demand, but lower. Sales 6@6½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—FLOUR—In fair demand and firm.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand, steady. Mess pork, $12.00. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c, packed. Bulk meats, 15 to 20 days in salt—shoulders, 3¾@4c; clear rib, 5¾@6c; clear, 6@6½c, loose. Lard, choice leaf, 7½c.

HOGS—Firm; $4.05 offered for heavy. Receipts, 1,040.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 88c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra white, $1.89; No. 1 white, $1.78½@1.79; amber, $1.63½. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 41c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.50@4.55.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.72; No. 2, $1.70. Corn steady; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat slow and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn—No. 2, 31c on East track; 32½@33½c in East elevator; 34½@35c in St. Louis warehouse. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 27c on East track. Barley and rye—Nothing done.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $11.75. Bulk meats quiet; loose shoulders, 3⅜@3¾; clear rib at 5⅝c; packed lots, 4c, 5½@6c. Bacon nominal. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Higher at $3.25@3.80; mostly $3.50@3.75. Receipts, 8,780.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3—FLOUR and grain steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly; $12.00, spot. Lard quiet; kettle, 7½@7¾c; steam, 7@7½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 5½@5⅝c; clear, 5¾@6c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7¾@8c. Green shoulders, $3.20; sales of clear ribs, 5½c. Hams at 7½@9c for 18 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Steady at $3.75@3.90. Receipts, 9,888.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.19. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 25½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 32½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.80@1.81; extra white Michigan, $1.83; amber Michigan, $1.67½@1.68; No. 1 red, $1.68@1.69; No. 2 do, $1.62@1.64; No. 3 do, $1.50; rejected, 1.46. Corn firm and a shade higher; high mixed, 37½c cash; 44c seller May; white, 38c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 31½c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10@5.15.

DRESSED HOGS—Lower, at $4.25@4.35 dividing on 180 lbs; all weights, $4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

Evening Provision Board.

CORNER WABASH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, Jan. 3.—Sale of 250 tcs lard seller March at $7.35.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Centaur Liniment—Has cured—does cure, and will cure more cases of rheumatism—stiff joints, swellings and lameness upon man and beast in one day than all other articles have in a hundred years. One says: "I have not held a pen in seven months—now I am all right." Another that, "the Centaur Liniment cured a frightful burn without a scar;" another, "It restored to use a hopelessly lame horse, worth $400," etc. Try it once. It is a wonderful thing.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

FOR SALE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm, and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams,—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for PAMPHLET containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address: LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,

Or 23 Fifth-av., corner Ninth-st., N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL.

A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.

For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Wabash-av., and druggists generally.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SERIES.

NEW SERIES.

NEW SERIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE

On Jan. 1, 1873, begins volume 1 of a New Series, thus affording the most favorable time that has occurred in a number of years for the beginning of New Subscriptions.

A weekly magazine, of sixty-four pages, THE LIVING AGE gives more than

Three and a Quarter Thousand

double-column octavo pages of reading matter yearly, forming four large volumes. It presents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, owing to its weekly issue, and with a satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical, and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature, and from the pens of the

Ablest Living Writers.

It is pronounced by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the *Nation*, the *New York Evening Post*, and the leading men and journals of the country generally, to be "the best of all our eclectic publications;" and is indispensable to everyone who desires a thorough compendium of all that is noteworthy and admirable in the literary world.

Now is the time to subscribe, beginning with the NEW SERIES, and with entirely NEW SERIALS,—one by MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the distinguished French writers; one by FRITZ REUTER, the popular German novelist; and others to be announced hereafter, together with those of the best English authors as usual.

Published weekly at $8.00 a year, *free of postage*; or, for $10, any one of the American $4 Monthlies, (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*, or *Appleton's Journal*, weekly,) is sent with THE LIVING AGE for a year; or for $8.50, THE LIVING AGE and *Our Young Folks*. Address

LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the Condition of the

UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK

Northeast Corner Clark & Madison-sts.,

At Close of Business, Dec. 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts—Real estate, first mortgage, on improved city property	$185,762.87	
Cook County bonds	16,000.00	
Demand approved collaterals	59,990.31	
Time approved collaterals	182,735.69	—$444,488.87
Cash on hand and New York and Boston exchange		$239,466.23
Banking house		35,500.00
Fixtures		4,900.00
Revenue stamps		196.85
		$724,551.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000.00
Surplus	32,069.73
Undivided earnings	50.00
Due depositors	566,243.21
Certified checks	1,189.02
	$724,551.95

S. W. RAWSON, President.
J. H. PEARSON, Vice President.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.
Trustees—W. K. McAllister, John Buehler, E. F. Pulsifer, S. W. Rawson, J. H. Pearson, James Longley, James Ward.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
[illegible] LES HENROTIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the INTERNATIONAL BANK have declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, payable Jan. 15, 1873.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.
JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNIGHT, BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the late firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.
C. A. KNIGHT.
WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors of Knight, Baker & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm name of WM. T. BAKER & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission business in Grain, Provisions, &c. Liberal advances made on property in store or shipments to Eastern ports.
WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between F. H. Shepherd and E. G. Studley, Jr., under the firm name of Shepherd & Studley is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. H. SHEPHERD,
E. G. STUDLEY, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Shepherd & Greene, for the purpose of carrying on a retail coal business. The above firm will collect all the bills and pay all the debts of the firm of Shepherd & Studley, this day dissolved.
F. H. SHEPHERD,
H. M. GREENE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
H. D. EASTMAN,
A. H. WAGNER.
November, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately existing between J. B. Lyon, Thomas B. Rice, and George J. Brine, under the firm name of J. B. Lyon & Co., has expired by limitation. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by J. B. Lyon and Thomas B. Rice, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.
J. B. LYON,
THOMAS B. RICE,
GEORGE J. BRINE.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the German National Bank, Chicago, Ill., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on Tuesday, Jan. 14, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.
HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

MUSICAL.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co.,

81 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Sent free, $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 30 and 31) 115 Clark-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1873.

The demand for money in the local market is very active, and notwithstanding the release of funds by the payment of dividends in all the principal cities, is more than equal to the supply. But as it is too soon yet to get the full effect of these disbursements, it is probable the market will gradually work easier from day to day.

The demand for New York exchange is unusually large, and shows that indebtedness of the East is being rapidly paid off. Exchange sold between banks to-day at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium. The German National Bank of Chicago pays a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend, and adds 5 per cent to its surplus out of earnings for the half year to Dec. 31.

The statement of the Union Trust Company Savings Bank came in too late, yesterday, to be included in our summary of the affairs of the savings bank. Including the $566,243 of deposits held by this bank, it makes the aggregate of $9,524,527 of deposits held by the six leading savings banks of the city.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for 1872, were $998,000,508. This amount includes nothing but the *credits* of the banks at the Clearing House. Prompted by a desire to make her business appear as large as that of Chicago, St. Louis adopts the trick of adding the *debits* to the *credits* in her Clearing House report for the year, and thus figures up her clearings to the aggregate of $997,584,620, which is just exactly double the real amount. The total credits of the St. Louis banks at the Clearing House of that city in 1872 were only $498,791,160, or just about half as much as the credit clearings of the Chicago banks. But even this latter amount is largely fictitious. The St. Louis banks do not pay their Clearing House balances in currency as is done in Chicago, but give checks for their bebit balances. These checks go into the next day's clearings, and thus make a fictitious increase of the clearings. The real facts in regard to bank clearings show that those of St. Louis are considerably less than half as large as those of Chicago.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE TREASURY.

It is currently reported that Judge Richardson, who is likely to succeed Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury, will continue the fiscal policy of the latter. Taking Mr. Boutwell's views as announced in his electioneering speeches, and comparing them with his practical administration of the Treasury, and again with his views as announced in his annual report, it would be difficult to make out from all the contradictory ideas, what is Mr. Boutwell's fiscal policy. Nevertheless, as his annual report was the more formal announcement of his views, perhaps we may accept that as the index of the policy that "Secretary" Richardson is to continue. In regard to banks and currency, here are Mr. Boutwell's views, as announced in his report:

As the circulation of a bank is a source of profit, and as the managers are usually disposed to oblige their patrons by loans and accommodations, it can never be wise to allow banks and parties who have pecuniary interests at stake to increase or diminish the volume of currency in the country at their pleasure. Nor do I find the condition of things a law or rule on which we can safely rely. Upon these views I form the conclusion that the circulation of the banks should be fixed and limited, and that the power to change the volume of paper in circulation, within limits established by law, should remain in the Treasury Department. * * * The problem is to find a way of increasing the currency for moving the crops, and diminishing it at once when that work is done. This is a necessary work, and inasmuch as it cannot be confined to the banks, where but in the Treasury Department can the power be reposed?

According to the foregoing, we suppose that the future Secretary will seek to control the currency of the country. When a few individuals represent to him that there is too little currency, he will issue five or six, or for that matter twenty, millions. When the few individuals in whose judgment he has confidence say there is too much currency, he will call it in again. It is of course not to be presumed by outside bankers and merchants (who Mr. Boutwell says are to be distrusted) that the few confidential advisers of the Secretary in these operations of the Treasury would know of them in advance, or that they would profit by them. Oh, certainly not!

REPUDIATING STATES.

The London *Times*, commenting on the recent introduction on the London market of the mortgage securities of a new railroad in Iowa, says:

Whether this prosperity on the part of a young community is likely to afford any guarantee against the influence of such an example as is furnished by the still triumphant, social, and financial career of Mr. Jay Gould in New York, is a point which investors must determine for themselves. At the same time it is to be mentioned that, whatever may be the business qualities or honesty of the people of Iowa, it is only a few months since the people of the adjoining State of Minnesota, upon being polled as to whether they would prefer to pay their debt or repudiate, decided by a large majority in favor of repudiation.

While we have no disposition to apologize for repudiators in any part of the country, it is no more than just to the people of Minnesota to say that though the $2,000,000 Minnesota railroad bonds referred to by the London *Times* were duly authorized by the Legislature of the State and issued in due form by the executive authorities, the State never received the stipulated compensation or consideration for these bonds, and that as soon as it was found that the people of the State were to be practically defrauded, notice was given by the next Legislature that the contract had not been complied with, and that the bonds would not be paid. This notice was duly given before the bonds had passed out of the hands of the first holders, who were in fact the defaulting parties, and who have sold the bonds with the full knowledge of these facts. If parties who bought the bonds did not receive the public notice given twelve years ago, they only have themselves to blame. Nevertheless, there is the fact that these bonds were duly issued in a legal manner, pledging the credit of the State of Minnesota. The case is a hard one for all parties concerned. In the case of repudiation by the State of Mississippi many years ago it was different, and yet that one transaction was the means of casting a doubt upon the good faith of every Legislative authorization of issues of State bonds since that time. It ruined the credit of the State of Mississippi, and she has never since had any financial status in the money markets of the world.

Other cases of hardship equal to that of Minnesota are continually coming up in the Southern States, where carpet-bag Legislatures have pledged the credit of the States without any legal authority whatever. A case in point is that of Alabama, where a clique who have got into temporary power have authorized the issue of $2,000,000 bonds, and have just sent a so-called "financial agent" of the State to Europe to negotiate them, and put Alabama in a similar position to that of Minnesota. The Montgomery *Mail and Advertiser* of Dec. 24 gives a long history of the illegal proceedings, clearly establishing their nullity, and thereupon solemnly warns all capitalists and money-lenders against purchasing any of the bonds:

What we have written is designed as the inductive matter to what we are going now to say. It is to warn all capitalists and money lenders in New York and elsewhere against purchasing at any price—even for 1 cent on the dollar—any portion of the two million of bogus bonds which the bogus Senate at the Court House on Saturday "authorized" poor Lewis to issue and sell. We do not know whether the "act" was passed by the bogus House of the bogus Legislature or not. At any rate they have no legal basis nor legal quality of any sort, and they might just as well have been "authorized" by a rabble of negroes at the Central Bank corner! If any man have the effrontery to offer them in Wall street, either as a present or prospective Alabama security, he should be put in the Tombs for false pretenses! Hereafter when the Legislature shall reassemble it will be necessary to consider the financial situation of the State, and to enact some lawful and well-considered measures respecting it.

We believe that the disposition of the people of both Minnesota and Alabama is to pay their honest debts, but in both cases they deny that these are *their* debts, and, from all accounts of the temper of the people in both cases, we do no not believe they will ever pay a cent of the bonds in question.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Jan. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Grace st, bet Vedder and Division sts, w f, Lot 23, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $1,125.

Indiana av, south of and near Twenty-third st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $11,000.

The premises No. 134 Fourth av, dated Nov. 26, 1872; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 5, in Block 8, in Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $800.

Twenty-eighth st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, 22 x124 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $4,800.

Third st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lot 29, dated Oct. 4, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Wabansia av, e of and near Commercial st, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Johnson st, s of Taylor st, e f, 25 feet to alley, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $3,600.

Union st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, w f, 24x100 ft, with building, dated Jan 1; consideration, $2,000.

Indiana av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 13 1872; consideration, $3,000.

North Halsted st, bet Belden and Fullerton avs, w f, Lot 31, dated Dec. 7, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 34, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 12, 1872; consideration, $900.

West Adams st, s e cor of Oakley st, n f, 48x150½ ft, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $3,960.

Southwestern av, 31 feet s w of Leavitt st, s e f, 25 ft, running to Taylor st, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $1,250.

Leavitt st, s w cor of Taylor st, Lots 1 and 2, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $2,400.

West Twentieth st, 50 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $700.

Lot 75 in Block 6, of Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 31; consideration, $1,650.

Chicago av, s w cor of Oakley st, entire block, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $75,000. James G. Blunt to Wm. D. and Chas. A. Kerfoot.

Cornelia st, east of and near North Reuben st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 16, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Mitchell st, between Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $585.

Tyler st, n e corner of Robey st, s f, Lots 16 to 19, dated Oct. 27, 1872; consideration, $8,000.

West Adams st, between Lincoln and Honore sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 26, 1572; consideration, $9,500.

Fulton st, n w cor Geddes st, Lot 11, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $2,800.

West Eighteenth st, between Halsted and Union sts, s f, 28 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $2,300.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 3, of Millard & Decker's e ½ of e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, with improvements, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 95, in Block 2, of e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated March 23, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Sub Lot 63, in Campbell's Lots 2 and 3, &c., in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $800.

Lot 12, in Givins & Gilbert's Block 11, in Clark's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $500.

Mowry st, n e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1872; consideration, $925.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 7, of w ½ s w ¼ Section 2, 38, 13 (10 14-100 acres), dated Dec. 21, 1872; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 9 and 10, of part n 10 of s 32½ acres of e ½ of s e ¼ Section 4, 38, 14 (w of railroad), dated Jan. 3; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, 50x150 ft, in Block 4, of Price's n w ¼ Section 10, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding day one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,976	3,128	3,801	3,896
Wheat, bu	38,020	20,970	3,238	720
Corn, bu	117,305	145,105	1,221	21,214
Oats, bu	49,070	32,424	20,073	8,724
Rye, bu	5,321	2,448	350	1,891
Barley, bu	13,180	11,065	4,931	14,918
Grass Seed, lbs	77,618	6,180	11,062	....
Flax Seed, lbs	1,500	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	30,650	6,810	4,879	....
Cured Meats, lbs	258,[illegible]	212,490	802,232	1844,363
Beef, brls	[illegible]	65	120	55
Pork, brls	175	244	405	39
Lard, lbs	75,720	88,420	444,225	480,080
Tallow, lbs	30,140	21,200	....	....
Butter, lbs	54,044	55,877	12,125	4,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,861	2,035	1,425	830
Live Hogs, No	16,405	17,705	2,292	4,067
Cattle, No	1,372	1,282	1,566	704
Sheep, No	1,336	814	552	....
Hides, lbs	166,106	118,600	117,378	91,642
Highwines, brls	360	100	275	55
Wool, lbs	162,332	12,370	15,820	4,907
Potatoes, bu	2,914	2,594	21	....
Lumber, m ft	454	524	421	327
Shingles, m	240	70	368	84
Lath, m	50	....	11	....
Salt, brls	440	....	282	799

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 666 bu wheat; 214 bu corn; 2,849 bu oats; 1,162 bu rye; 7,409 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 133 cars wheat; 223 cars corn; 42 cars oats; 19 cars rye; 53 cars barley. Total, 470 cars, or 187,000 bu.

There is some talk about asking our Board of Trade to adopt a rule similar to that of the New York Stock Exchange, which provides that any member who fails to comply with his contracts, or becomes insolvent, shall be suspended until he has settled with his creditors, and makes it recumbent upon the member himself to immediately inform the President that he is unable to meet his engagements; whereupon the presiding officer shall give notice from the chair that such member is suspended.

The adoption of some such rule as this would be a marked improvement upon present usages. Some members who are complained of to our Board of Directors actually take it as a personal insult from the complaining party, and try to get up complaints against him in return. As a result, there are a great many men on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade who prefer to bear a moderate loss to running the risk of being thought hard-hearted; and the natural consequence is that there is more than one (?) member who only pays his losses when it suits his convenience to do so, while others are mistrusted, perhaps without good reason. One thing is certain: there is something lacking in regard to security in making trades in general, which often gives rise to a preference in trading that is by no means complimentary to the party making the selection, and may expose him to the charge of "washing."

We may add that the personal report from members who fail to keep their contracts is secured in the New York Stock Board by the provision that if he fails to give such information his application for readmission shall not be referred to the appropriate Committee, unless two-thirds of the present members of the Governing Committee shall vote in favor of such reference.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, there being very little animation in any, except in wheat. Our receipts of produce are on the increase, especially in grain, while there is no promise of a speedy increase in shipments. This makes buyers hang back, leaving the markets to the tender mercies of the shorts, who want to see a further decline established ere they will take hold. The better weather to-day gave a little more animation outside—in what are technically known as the "street markets." Groceries met with slightly increased inquiry, both on local and interior account, and a better, firmer tone seemed to pervade the market. Our jobbers anticipate continued improvement in the demand, and in the leading staples, and also in some descriptions of side goods the tendency of prices is rather to advance. Refined sugars are in light stock, but otherwise the market is fairly supplied. In the dry goods market there was only a moderate amount of trading, and, although the prevalent feeling continues exceedingly firm, there was no decided advance in any article. Butter was moving to a fair extent at about former rates, the market ruling steady at 8@28c for poor to choice qualities. Bagging remains quiet at previous prices. The cheese trade exhibited a little more animation, but otherwise the market was unchanged. Coal was quoted firm at $12.00@13.00 for Lackawanna; at $10.50@11.50 for Erie, and at $7.00@7.50 for Wilmington. No new features were noted in the fish market. Trade was very quiet, and is expected to continue so for the present. Dried fruits were quiet, and prices were generally easy, though aside from halves and mixed peaches, which were off a ½c, there was no quotable change. Hay remains quiet, for the reasons noted in previous reports, viz., the lack of transportation facilities. Hides and leather remain firm. Oils, paints, tobacco, and wood were steady. Trade at the lumber yards was quiet, and prices remain without quotable change. Building materials, metals, nails and naval stores are dull and without particular variation in prices. Common brick are in large supply, and have been offered for spring delivery at $9.00@9.50. The receipts of furs are rather light; they are in fair demand at the prices quoted. Cooperage was in moderate request at former quotations. The wool and broom corn markets were unchanged. Hops were firm at 40@45c for strictly prime Western. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes were in better supply, and prices were a shade easier for car lots. Poultry and Game were in large supply and dull. Prices are irregular and lower. The receipts of game are large, and receivers report having had notice of consignments still to arrive. Shippers are not operating largely, as the market is so unsettled and the weather is not favorable. Green fruits were in moderate local demand, with ample offerings. Prices remain without important change.

Highwines were more active, but ½c lower, sales being reported of 300 brls at 89c. It is probable that a portion of these were sold last evening, when there were sellers at that figure. There is reason to believe that highwines have been quoted at least ½c too high in this market for two or three days past.

Dressed hogs were in better demand, and averaged 5c per 100 lbs higher, in sympathy with live. The more favorable weather caused a better inquiry from the shippers, and the market closed firm, with buyers at $4.30 for heavy, and $4.35 for light. Sales were reported of 60 head (choice) at $4.40; 727 at $4.35, and 123 at $4.30. Total, 910 head.

Provisions were rather quiet, with little change in prices. Mess pork and lard were a shade easier on cash lots, and a shade stronger for March deliveries. Meats were unchanged, with a little more doing than yesterday. The principal demand at present seems to be for green hams, which which are still wanted by curers, though most of our packers have sold ahead, and at least one house has not yet filled its contracts for December delivery. The absence of anything like an active inquiry (except for hams) was the reason why quotations did not advance to correspond with a rise of 5c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs; and the reason for such absence of demand probably lay in the fact that buyers expect a considerable increase in the receipts of hogs after this week, and a corresponding depression in prices. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.00@11.25; new pork, cash or seller January, $11.35@11.37½; do seller February, $11.50@11.55; do seller March, $11.70@11.80; do seller April, $11.90@11.95; prime mess, $10.50; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $6.95@7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.30; do seller April, 7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7⅝@8⅛c, and green hams at 7⅜@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅛c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 4⅞c; do short ribs, 4⅞@5c; do short clear, 5⅛@5⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝@5⅞c for short ribs, and 5⅞@5⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅞c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅞c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅝c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork at $11.40; 500 tcs lard at $6.95; 1,350 tcs do seller March, at $7.30; 50,000 lbs shoulders, from dressed hogs, at 3⅛c; 150,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅝c; 50 boxes untrimmed do at 5⅛c; 250 boxes short clear, at Peoria, at 6c; 800 boxes long and short clear seller February, at 5¾c; 500 boxes do seller last half of February, at 5⅞c; 30,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 8c; 40,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 50,000 lbs do at $7.65; 2,000 pcs do at 7⅝c; 20,000 do (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c. The stock of pork in New York is reported at 35,843 brls against 40,972 one year ago; and 30,242 two years ago. The stock one month since was 7,748 brls.

Flour was in better demand, though far from being active, as the chief sales made were on direct orders. The market was firm, in sympathy with New York, which was quoted strong, and a slight advance was asked on some brands, which local buyers would not pay, owing to the weakness in wheat. Buckwheat was quoted strong and scarce. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville City) at $9.50; 50 brls do at $7.50; 50 brls spring extras (Stockton) at $8.00; 200 brls do (Ellsworth Choice) at $7.50; 200 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Elkador) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Bismarck) at $6.42½; 100 brls do (Snow Flake) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do at $5.50; 1,000 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.50; 100 brls rye (King William) at $4.50. Total, 2,400 brls. Also 1,400 lbs buckwheat flour at $4.00 per 100 lbs; 20 tons bran at $11.00; 10 tons fine middlings at $12.50; 10 tons feed at $14.00, all on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.55
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@ 8.00
Bran	11.00@

Wheat was rather less active, and generally weak, though till near the close it averaged about ¼c higher than yesterday. New York was stronger, and Liverpool was reported 1d per 100 lbs higher, which facts caused an advance early, but the improvement was lost by 11 o'clock under an increasing apathy among buyers. This was probably due to larger receipts now, and to reports that the crop of Minnesota is moving down upon us in such form as to threaten 60,000@75,000 bu per day through the winter. This was cause enough for weakening, but to it was added the rumor that the recent bulls had sold out, leaving the market without their moral or pecuniary support. But for this there would probably have been a much better shipping demand, as New York is 2@3c above us, after paying the cost of shipment by rail,—which is a very unusual winter circumstance. The speculative movement has not been so slow for several days past, though not so weak as at the close of the year. Buyers were very loth to take hold, the short interest being apparently a small one, and the trading from that quarter being almost confined to seller February. That option opened at $1.23¼, advanced to $1.24¼, declined to $1.23⅝, ruled steady for nearly two hours, and dropped to $1.22⅞ at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 spring, was relatively weaker, averaging 2⅛@2⅝c below February; it closed at $1.19⅝. Seller March wos little better than nominal at $1.24½@1.26, closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was nominal. No. 3 spring closed at $1.07, and rejected do at 93@93½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21¼; 7,400 bu do at $1.12⅝; 17,200 bu do at $1.21¼; 38,400 bu do at $1.21; 15,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 7,000 bu do at $1.20½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.20; 5,000 bu do at $1.19⅞; 2,400 bu No. 3 at $1.07⅜; 22,400 bu do at $1.07¼; 400 bu rejected at 95c; 800 bu do at 94c; 1,600 bu do at 92½c. Total, 155,400 bu.

Corn was less active. The market on cash lots was weak at yesterday's prices, while options for future delivery were ⅛c lower on winter, and a shade easier on summer. New York was quoted firm, but our receipts were large, and holders thought the prospect a gloomy one, as the magnificent corn crop of the Northwest in 1873 is just beginning to move, and a large percentage thereof will come to Chicago before the opening of navigation. Hence there were free sellers of options for delivery during the winter months, the shorts being decidedly in the ascendant. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 30⅝c, and declined to 30⅝c. Seller February sold at 31¼@31½c, closing at 31¼@31⅜c. Seller March sold at 34½@34⅝c; seller May at 36⅝@37c; and seller June at 37½@38c. Rejected was steady and quiet at ⅛c decline. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 47,800 bu do at 30⅝c; 20,600 bu do at 30⅝c; 4,800 bu rejected at 28⅛c. Total, 88,000 bu.

Oats were a little more active and a shade easier, though reported strong in New York. Our receipts were large, and the market sympathized with wheat and corn, being very dull in the latter half of the session, and closing at the inside quotations of the day. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 24½@24⅝c, and seller February at 25⅛@25¼c. Seller March was nominal at 26⅛c; seller April at 26⅝@26⅝c; and seller May at 29¼@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 24,600 bu No. 2 at 24⅝c; 7,400 bu do at 24½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 21c; 1,200 bu do at 20c; 3,600 bu by sample (white) at 30c; 1,800 bu do at 28c; 600 bu light mixed at 27c, all delivered. Total, 40,400 bu.

Rye was rather less active, and weak at yesterday's inside quotations, closing tame, with no buyer at over 66c for No. 2, but quoted at 66⅛c. Rejected was nominal at 52c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67c; 400 bu do at 66½c; and 3,600 bu do at 66⅛c. Total, 5,200 bu.

Barley was less active, and dull, at about the same range of prices as yesterday, the entire demand being satisfied during the first hour of the session. Cash No. 2 opened at 65c, but declined to 64½c at the close. Seller the month was nominal at 64⅛@64⅝c, and seller February sold at 65⅛@65⅝c. No. 3 closed at 52@52⅛c in ordinary houses. Cash sales were reported of 16,200 bu No. 2 at 65c; 800 bu do at 64⅝c; 4,800 bu do at 64½c; 800 bu No. 3 at 54c; 400 bu do at 53⅛c; 4,400 bu do at 53c; 800 bu do 52⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 52⅛c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 85c, delivered; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82½c; 900 bu do at 80c on track; 400 bu at 79c; 1,600 bu at 77c. Total, 33,900 bu.

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following shows the stocks in Liverpool at the end of the years named:

year.	Flour, brls.	Flour, sacks.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
1872	....	....	371,000	333,000
1871	82,949	41,154	513,481	152,491
1870	100,505	20,879	363,304	53,966
1869	186,135	45,398	816,784	96,490
1868	26,114	26,097	185,506	40,409
1867	50,889	20,384	183,747	41,845
1866	10,972	210,007	206,442	32,906

And the averages of the years per quarter of wheat, were: 1871, 55s 4d; 1870, 53s 2d; 1869, 43s 8d; 1868, 50s 11d; 1867, 67s 10d.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

The *Shipping List* gives the following figures, showing the commerce of Boston during the year 1872, as compared with the year preceding, in its more important phases:

	1872.	1871.
Value foreign imports	$72,022,362	$61,716,068
Value foreign exports	23,582,165	19,425,065
Vessel arrivals, No	3,237	3,718
Vessel clearances, No	3,085	3,395
Imports coal, tons	1,068,781	822,808
Imports coffee, bags	81,045	83,963
Imports cotton, bales	282,905	312,827
Exports domestics, pkgs	18,417	38,303
Exports flour, brls	217,583	244,550
Receipts corn, bu	5,090,755	3,814,729
Receipts oats, bu	2,725,641	2,416,273
Receipts wheat, bu	402,426	492,429
Receipts barley, bu	539,038	403,869
Imports hides, No	1,108,119	936,084
Exports boots and shoes	1,444,069	1,251,223
Exports butter, lbs	5,750,000	7,850,000
Exports cheese, lbs	67,750,000	70,500,000
Receipts wool, bales	157,741	204,697

LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

The following statements are gathered from Bouchereau's Sugar Report for 1871-72:

The sugar crop of the State of 1871-72 amounted to 128,461 hhds.

	Hhds.
Crop of 1870	144,881
Crop of 1869	87,090
Crop of 1868	84,256
Crop of 1867	37,647
Crop of 1866	41,000
Crop of 1865	15,000
Crop of 1864	6,000
Crop of 1861	459,410

SUGAR ESTATES, LARGE AND SMALL.

In the year 1871 there were in operation in Louisiana sugar estates as follows:

Making over 100 hhds	458
Making from 100 to 50 hhds	295
Making from 50 to 20 hhds	277
Making from 20 to 10 hhds	181
Making from 10 to 5 hhds	118
Making from 5 to 1 hhds	127

The same year there were 336 sugar estates on which no sugar was made. This year, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, the number is doubtless much larger.

TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

A number of persistent efforts to cultivate the tea plant in this country have been made of late years. The Denison (Iowa) *Review*, in a recent issue, prints an account of the efforts of Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who claims to have reached perfect success in the trial. The *Review* says:

The person to whom we allude is the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, who is Trustee of the United States Manchett Tea Company, whose object is to introduce the culture of tea in this country. For years he has spent all his time and a large sum of money in investigating this subject. For this purpose he has visited many of our States, purchased property, and carried out his investigations. But in Crawford County he has met with the best success.

The Company held that it was possible to grow tea in the United States, provided a natural base could be found in which the tea scion could be grafted, thus acclimating it. This has at last been accomplished. A natural base has been found here, in which tea scion is grafted in the fall, remaining in the ground during the winter, and the next May or June it commences to bear tea. Mr. Hopkins claims that it will stand our coldest weather, and thrive exceedingly well.

The *Mercantile Director* of San Francisco says:

A serious danger now threatens the tea trade of this city. The Isthmus of Suez shortening by more than one-half the length of the passage from India to Western Europe and America, and allowing of the passage of ships of burthen, has been made use of to send cargoes of tea from China to New York by swiftly sailing steamers. The result is that the merchants of New York have been enabled to have cargoes landed at the doors of their warehouses without breakage and in prime condition at a less cost than they could obtain the same teas by the way of San Francisco. It is said, also, that, in consequence of the cargoes being unbroken during the voyage, that there is far less risk of accident, and that the teas arrive in far superior condition. It is evident that we have been relying supinely on the hope that our natural position placing us in the commercial centre of the shortest route from China to New York, would suffice to secure us the tea trade of a continent for all time coming. The awaking from this delusion is sufficiently unpleasant; let us hope that it will stir our merchants up to the necessity of adopting some means of securing cheaper transit. If not, they will be left only the local tea trade of the coast, and it is doubtful if they will be able to keep that entirely, for those who handle large quantities of goods can always handle them cheaply, and there is little doubt that the business men of New York would be content to lose a little on the Pacific Coast consignments of tea for a couple of years, to drive the San Francisco dealers from the market.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅝@1.20 cash or seller the month, and $1.20⅝@1.20¾ seller February, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅝c seller the month, and 31⅝c seller February. Other cereals and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

ALCOHOL—Was in light demand at $1.79@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no change. The inquiry is mainly for the fair to choice grades. Strictly choice green hurl would bring 7@7½c, but it is very scarce. The common grades are plentiful and slow of sale. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ℔ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request. Choice hand-picked navies are scarce. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium at $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—The condition of the butter market was unchanged in any important particular. The demand was reasonably active, not only to supply local wants but for shipment, and, with no surplus on hand, holders seemed firm in their views at full former rates. Choice dairy, packed, and choice roll sell best, but there is also a fair inquiry for low grades. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Trade continues quiet. Burlaps met with some inquiry and gunnies were also in demand, but other goods in the list were neglected. Prices, however, remain firm; notably so for cotton seamless bags. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and nominally unchanged. The supply of common brick is large, and it has been offered for spring dealing at $9.00@9.50. Other descriptions are in light request at previous prices. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del; Milwaukee, $33.00 del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00 del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—The inquiry for this line of goods was fair for the season, and former prices were adhered to with some show of firmness. Stocks are fair, with the exception of tomatoes, corn, and raspberries. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—This staple was in moderate request at former quotations. Prime goods are not plenty and are firmly held at our outside quotations, but low grades are abundant, and sell at a concession. We repeat our list: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—In the coal market there were no new features to note. Orders were being filled at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand at former prices. The offerings are larger and ample. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.77½; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ℔ m; Whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m. Sales include 3 cars pork barrels at $1.30.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate request at previous prices. We quote: East Buerre and Buerre Gris pears at $4.25@3.50; Winter Nellis at $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Were in better supply, and prices are a shade easier; although some dealers are holding strictly fresh in carriers at 30c. Pickled are quiet and quotable at 20@24c. Sales include 450 doz fresh at 30c; 18 pkgs at 29c; 800 doz at 28c; 2 brls do at 27c; 200 doz pickled at 24c; 300 doz do at 21c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair demand, on both home and interior account. The receipts are moderate. We again quote: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 73@75c; for assorted feathers, 26@55c, according to quality.

FISH—Trade seems to be "picking up" a little, but any particular activity is not looked for before about the middle of the month. In the meantime prices are firm for all descriptions; especially so for whitefish and cod, the stock of which are light; Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported quiet today, and the tone of the market was by no means buoyant, though aside from a slight decline in halves and mixed peaches, there was no quotable change in prices. Stocks are full. We now quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do, 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new [illegible]; do Western [illegible]; Michigan 7@8c.

NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Are in fair demand. The arrivals are light, and good skins are salable whenever offered. Mink are offered quoted at 40c@2.50, according to size and condition; muskrat at 10@16c. Northern furs would bring higher prices, our quotations being based on Illinois and Iowa skins. We quote: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do, $1.50; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@75c; kitt do, 10@40c; silver do, $5.00@25.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 25c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@35c; do, dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, per lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—There is an excessive supply of game on the market, and dealers report considerable consignments yet on the way. Prices were weak and unsettled, and the market is very dull. Sales include 15 doz prairie chickens at $3.50; 20 doz do at $3.40; 65 doz do at $3.25; 30 doz do at $3.00; 20 doz quail at $1.10; 70 doz do at $1.12½; 50 doz do at $1.15; 60 doz rabbits at $1.00; 25 doz do at 75c; 12 carcasses venison at 8@10c; 20 saddles do at 15@16c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a moderate demand for apples and cranberries from the local trade, with the offerings ample. Choice apples are quoted at $3.00@4.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries at $10.00@12.00; wild at $7.50@8.00. Sales include 1 car apples at $3.25; 165 brls at retail at $3.25@3.50; 40 brls do at $3.00; 20 brls frozen at $2.00; 3 brls choice cultivated cranberries at $12.00; 12 brls do at $10.50@11.50.

GROCERIES—Prices were without perceptible change. Coffees, sugars, rice, and indeed nearly all articles in the list were firmly held, as trade begins to show signs of returning activity, and there are no large stocks in store. Under a better demand refined sugars would probably advance, as the supply here, as well as at the East, is light. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23¼c; prime Rio, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21¾@21¾c; common do, 20@20¾c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12¾c; B, 12¼@12⅝c; extra C, 12@12⅜c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11¾@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10¼@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11¼c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10⅝@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The general features of this market were the same as have prevailed for the past fortnight or more. The only drawback to an active trade is the lack of transportation. Liberal orders are daily received from Eastern points, but the impossibility of obtaining cars prevents any considerable outward movement, and sales are mostly confined to supplying local wants. Receipts are ample. Wholesale dealers are paying the following prices—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater preserved, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Steady activity characterizes the demand for hides, and the firm feeling so long a feature of the market is still prevalent. The arrivals continue liberal, but they do not exceed the wants of the trade. Prices range as follows: Green butchers', city, 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was no important change to make note of. The receipts are rather light, and the trading is mostly among dealers. There is a moderate Eastern demand. We continue to quote: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. The offerings are fair. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 16@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was only a moderate demand for iron and steel at the rates quoted below:

Flat iron	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7¼	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron		20c	℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Firmness pervades the market, both for domestic and foreign stock, and prices are gradually working upward. The demand, at present, is small, but there are indications of an early improvement and a good feeling seems to prevail among the trade. We repeat our quotations as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	38@	39
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LEMONS AND ORANGES—Were in the usual demand at this season. Some of the offerings are more or less frosted, and a few lemons are being offered at $5.00 per box. Oranges are in fair request at $10.00@12.00 per case. We quote: Palermo and Messina lemons at $7.00@8.00; French and Malagas at $6.00@6.50; Valencia and Havana oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for tin, copper, zinc, etc., is very light; prices, however, are quotable steady, and for tin plate firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

LUMBER—There was no change. Trade, as usual at this season, is very light and prices remain without quotable change, although slight concessions have been granted in a few instances. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	32.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℔ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

NAILS—Were in light demand at $5.25 rates as a basis, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do $6.25@6.37½; 4d do $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.25@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d, do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, and values remain steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.50	@	7.50
Tar, ℔ brl	6.50	@	7.50

OILS—No new features were developed in connection with the market. Business continues quiet with prices generally firm. At the recent decline carbon is comparatively steady, and dealers seem to think that the bottom is reached. We quote: Carbon, 25@25½c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS COLORS AND PUTTY—A limited amount of trading was done at the subjoined prices:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—The offerings are large but the demand is very light, and prices are weak and irregular. There was a moderate inquiry for choice turkeys; but, as a rule, the market was very quiet. We note sales of 3,000 lbs choice turkeys at 13c; 2,200 lbs do at 12@12½c; 1,800 lbs good at 10@11c; 28 doz chickens at $2.75@3.00; 35 doz do at $2.50; 12 doz at $2.00; 4 doz choice geese at $12.00; 10 doz do at $11.00; 3 doz poor at $7.00.

POTATOES—The market was fairly supplied, and sales were rather slow; a good many of the offerings of car lots being more or less frosted. We note sales of 1 car peachblows at 75c delivered; 1 car do at 70c delivered; 275 bu at 85c from store; 110 bu do at 80c.

SALT—Was in continued good demand at the following prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—The average demand exists for these goods. We again quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.85
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 5x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Prime timothy is held at $3.25, and clover at $5.00@5.25 for ordinary, and $5.50@5.75 for mammoth. Flax at $1.65@1.75; Hungarian at 70@85c. We report sales of 17 bags timothy at $3.15; 10 bags do at $3.00; 9 bags clover at $5.20; 11 bags do at $5.00; 7 bags mammoth at $5.50; 18 bags Hungarian (poor) at 70c.

TEAS—The market was quoted more active, and prices were firmer all around. The Eastern market is advancing, and the tendency here seems to be in the same direction. Prices are without material change, as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 58@65c; black, sound, 47@52c.

WOOD—Remains dull at former quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was a moderate inquiry for this staple at the prices quoted below. The receipts are fair, but stocks remain light, as shipments prevent any accumulation. We again quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@53c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	30@36c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

WOODENWARE AND BROOMS—The market was quiet and prices are unchanged. Stocks are light and an advance in figures is anticipated. We continue to quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.50; three-hoop do, $2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; horse-buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, three-hoop, $11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, $10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest tubs, three in nest, $2.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $3.75@5.00; peck measures, $3.00@3.75; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch, $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest buckets, or Kannakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tubs, oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $3.50@3.00; No. 5 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; common brooms, $2.00@2.15.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are very active. All roads leading East are crowded with orders. Rates are unchanged, as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	....	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	2.38	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.59	....	....
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.50	....	....
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,289	10,104	475
Tuesday	3,299	15,147	1,067
Wednesday	1,208	10,633	544
Thursday	1,372	16,445	1,336
Friday	800	12,000	500
Total	7,961	64,329	3,922

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	747	2,819	384
Tuesday	791	2,711	742
Wednesday	118	1,205	....
Thursday	1,566	2,292	552
Total	3,222	9,027	1,678

CATTLE—The market for cattle was only moderately active to-day, either on local or outside accounts, and former prices were only indifferently sustained. The receipts were unexpectedly light, but advices from the East were less encouraging, and shippers refused to pay any advance, even for the best droves, while they generally insisted upon buying the less desirable lots at something of a concession. There was not, however, any quotable change in prices of any description of stock, holders preferring to "hold over" rather than submit to a reduction. The quality of the stock received was good, though the arrivals embraced few really choice droves. The extreme range of prices was $2.50@5.87½, with the major portion at $3.50@5.50. The market closed steady:

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
16 good shipping steers	1,322	$5.35
16 choice shipping steers	1,344	5.75
30 choice shipping steers	1,485	5.80
78 choice shipping steers	1,329	5.75
21 good shipping steers	1,365	5.60
23 cows	949	3.00
11 cows	1,063	3.55
22 fair fleshy steers	1,305	4.75
15 good steers	1,336	5.50
30 roughish steers	1,240	4.75
67 good steers	1,309	5.40
171 Texas steers	1,164	3.60
18 fair steers	1,231	4.50
35 fair steers	1,329	4.75
39 medium steers	1,265	5.06¼
32 medium steers	1,274	5.06¼
13 good steers	1,274	5.25
23 medium steers	1,147	4.75
21 stockers	1,072	4.00
27 stockers	995	3.75
60 choice steers	1,470	5.87½
32 good steers	1,363	5.65
15 medium steers	1,195	5.00
21 good steers	1,365	5.30
21 good steers	1,458	5.35
13 stockers	1,154	4.30
17 Texas cattle	995	3.75
19 Texas cows	865	3.00
22 native cows	948	3.37½
51 Texas cattle	1,074	4.00
10 oxen	1,518	4.30
61 choice shipping steers	1,343	[illegible]
95 Texas cattle	943	3.55
42 cows	868	3.00
23 stockers	763	3.25
25 stockers	950	3.75
16 cows	1,149	4.37½
36 cows	994	3.10
17 good steers	1,180	5.37½
38 cows	919	2.90
15 cows	865	3.00
16 cows	1,028	3.37½

HOGS—The market opened active and strong this morning, with prices firm at the opening rates of yesterday, or at 5c advance on yesterday's closing rates. The receipts were considerably smaller than had been anticipated (three trains on the Northwestern Road having been detained at Sterling by an accident), and as the day advanced the competition became spirited, and before the close prices of packers' hogs had worked up another five cents. The extreme range was $3.60@3.95, though only two or three sales were effected at the outside figure. Most of the transactions were within the range of $3.70@3.85. The market closed firm, with all sold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
156	368	$3.95	53	266	$3.75	48	332	$3.87½
39	435	3.90	60	258	3.70	56	242	3.70
49	386	3.85	50	294	3.70	48	345	3.80
26	443	3.90	108	260	3.85	101	257	3.85
45	375	3.85	52	282	3.70	54	264	3.65
45	365	3.80	45	324	3.80	57	268	3.70
39	423	3.87½	41	348	3.85	47	305	3.80
196	210	3.80	43	349	3.90	51	290	3.80
194	280	3.80	62	241	3.75	48	280	3.70
48	237	3.75	65	289	3.85	60	350	3.85
62	223	3.75	41	370	3.90	59	275	3.85
57	240	3.75	50	281	3.80	50	362	3.90
231	238	3.75	41	340	3.85	57	268	3.80
29	321	3.75	56	248	3.65	56	248	3.70
57	240	3.75	112	226	3.75	30	332	3.85
50	283	3.75	63	192	3.75	63	192	3.75
40	469	3.85	50	295	3.85	50	295	3.85
50	309	3.80	53	298	3.80			

SHEEP—The market remains quiet and steady. Buyers were not very numerous, nor very anxious to invest, but their wants equalled the supply, and former prices were sustained. We quote common at $3.25@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.00 per 100 lbs.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:55 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MRS. SAM. JONES.

She Writes Another Letter from Home, in Which She Discourses About Bedrooms in Farmhouses, and Gives Some Good Advice in Relation to Their Proper Size--She Also Discourses in Regard to Farmhouses, and Shows Why They Need a Countenance, as Well as a Proper Arrangement and Size of the Rooms--A Visit to an Old Pioneer, and How His House Was Made Attractive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOME, Jan. 2, 1873.

FARMERS' BEDROOMS.

We read of people in the cities who live in cellars, and in rooms to which the sun never sends his cheerful rays. Such rooms are always more or less unhealthy, and consequently unfit for a human residence. The same rule applies in the country, where I regret to say that we have bedrooms into which the sun cannot shine during any part of the day; and then I have seen dark bedrooms, or rather large closets that were used for sleeping rooms. These may be called black-holes, into which no human being should be thrust to pass the night, and no one, unless in the most robust health, could be thus lodged without loss of health, and even then not with impunity.

But there is another fault too common with farmers' bedrooms, and that is the planting of shade-trees near the windows, that not only shut out the sunlight, but shut out the pure air,—making the room damp with stagnant air. A bedroom must be dry, well lighted, and warm. We pass at least one-third of our time in bed, and children nearly one-half. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that these sleeping rooms should be as large, well-aired, and comfortable as those in which we pass our working hours. In the winter season, small rooms are more permissible than in summer. In the old houses, the great chamber was occupied as a sleeping room for the tenures. These rooms were often 24 by 30 feet, and even larger. The great chimney passed up through the centre, giving out warmth in winter like a Russian stove; and the sunlight had free access, at one or the other end of the room, during the whole day. In summer, these great rooms could be aired, and in winter closed up to keep out the cold. It was then that New England and New York turned out a race of robust men and women. How much the small, close modern bedroom has had to do in reducing the energy of our people, I dare not attempt to figure up; but the least observing person cannot fail to see that it is quite perceptible.

When one sleeps in a small, close bedroom in summer, on waking there is a feeling of lassitude that is almost impossible to shake off, and that is caused by the stagnant air that has done repeated duty in the process of breathing. In a large room, this respired air is so diluted with fresh air that no bad result can follow. We find a common-sized bedroom about 8 by 10 feet, with walls 8 feet; this gives 8x10x8=640 cubic feet,—a quantity of air that is passed through the lungs of one or two persons in a very short space of time. A room 16x18 feet, with ceiling 10 feet high, has four and a half times the space. While the small room will not permit of opening the window, on account of a direct current of air on the sleeper, the large room is well adapted to the purpose, as the bed may be placed such a distance from the window as to obviate this objection. Then, a room of this size in an ordinary farmhouse will occupy at least one-fourth of the space, say on the second floor, and will have two sides exposed to the air and the sun during the whole or a part of the year. If on the northeast corner of the house, the north window will have the morning sun in summer, and the east side until noon all the year round. But the two most desirable sleeping-rooms would be those in the south side of the building, more especially if on the second floor.

Where the farmhouse stands up well from the ground, and the shade-trees and shrubbery do not encroach to near, a bedroom on the first floor is not so objectionable, especially in winter; yet the second floor is the best adapted to this use as a general thing, as, in summer, the miasmatic air at night sinks near the surface. This is quite observable in riding out in the summer night air, as the head of the rider is in a different atmosphere from that experienced when dismounted. Sleeping on the floor or sleeping on a high bed, has a like comparitive condition, as the denser impure air is found near the floor or the ground.

This matter of sleeping rooms is the peculiar province of the wife, for she is the guardian of the health of the family and it is, therefore, her duty to study these things. In many farmhouses, I have seen too much of the discomforts of small bedrooms. We are too liable to overlook these things, and to follow the common customs of the country, in the planning of our farmhouses. We must, therefore, learn by dear-bought experience, and this will lead us in the making new additions to the old home, or in constructing a new one, that the plans should be on a broader basis of health and comfort. And this leads me to have a few words in regard to

FARMHOUSES.

"Who plans all the discomforts of the farmhouses?" inquired my Cousin Mary from the city. "There is no reason," said she, "that they should be so, for it really costs but a trifle more to have the house convenient than it does to have it so awkwardly contrived. If I was going to live in the country, I should have the sitting-room, or living-room, front the highway, and then the kitchen should be to the right or left of this room, not in the rear of it. I should care little for a parlor, as a parlor in the country is of little value. In the city, the wife is presumed to be the lady of the house, and is supposed to have servants to do all the work; and all that she has to do is to entertain company, visit, and go shopping. In a few instances, this is true in the country, but not so in the majority of cases. The farmer's wife may keep hired help, but she also takes an active part in the work; and, in case of a lady or gentleman (that is, a farmer, his wife, or daughter) calling, she does not usher them into the parlor, and then keep them waiting until she can change her work-dress, and present herself in a Sunday suit,—not at all,—but invites them to the comfortable sitting-room, and receives them in her every-day work-dress. There is no reason why well-to-do farmers should not have as comfortable houses as the people of the city. That is true in the abstract, but we cannot have gas, and lake-water, as you of Chicago; though we may have more convenient houses than we do. But, if we employ an architect to plan our houses and farm buildings, they make them cost too much, and then they are no better adapted to the use of the farmer than the common run of farm buildings." The fact is, we need a class of architects who will study the needs of the country, and who will give us cheap yet convenient buildings; but deliver me from the house carpenter's plans, for, of all ill-contrived houses, they can take the palm.

WHAT YOU SEE IN THE COUNTRY.

If you will go through the country you will find most of the rooms only 8 feet to the ceiling; the bedrooms small; a 10-by-12 kitchen; and the dining-room and parlor of about the same size, with the chamber yet more contracted if possible. There are a few exceptions to this rule, but they are exceptions, not the rule.

IN PLANING THE FARMHOUSE,

the first consideration is the amount of funds available for the purpose, and, at the outset, this is usually small, and, for that matter, the family may be small; but, as the farm is developed and a reasonable income is reached, then comes a desire for a better house,—not a new house, but an addition to the old one; and, for this reason, it is a good plan to arrange for an addition at the outset, in the planting of trees and shrubbery. When Sam. and me commenced the world together, we could build but a small house. This house had two rooms; one, 14-by-18 feet, was the kitchen and living room, and the bedroom was 12-by-18, less the stairway; for the half-story above was a sleeping-room for the hired man and an occasional friend who called to see us. Some of our friends advised us to hire money and build a new house; but Sam. would not listen to that, for he was determined to keep out of debt. For two or three years he built sheds for his cattle, and covered them with slough-hay, or flax-straw, when he put up a barn 30-by-40 feet, that contained a horse-stable, threshing-floor, and hay-mow; and to this, in time, he added a lean-to for the cows and a shed for the chickens. During this time, we had three rooms in one small house, and that, too, without a cellar or a cistern; but then I was able to do a good day's work, and these narrow accommodations did not appear very hard. And then I knew that Sam. was improving the farm, and that, in time, we should be able to command more comforts and appliances for our home.

The first improvement was a good cellar under the house, after raising it up four feet above the natural surface, and then a surface was put in; and, two years later, an addition was added to the old house, with cellar under the whole. The flues were commenced in the bottom of the cellar, and in the winter a stove keeps out the frost, so that we do not need to bank up the cellar, which Sam. says is a great amount of useless labor. The old bedroom near the kitchen is now used for a straw-room, and the old attic room is a sort of lumber room. On the first floor we have only two rooms,—a large dining room, which is the living room, and a hall and parlor. The well and cistern are within a few feet of the kitchen-door, as is also the coal-house. No slops are thrown on the ground, as they go into the slop-barrel, which is on wheels, and this slop is used for the purpose of feeding the pigs. The second floor contains a hall and three rooms, all of which are provided with flues, for stoves in case of need.

For a house of its size, I think the plan a very good one, as the aim has been to make it as handy as possible for ease in doing the housework. Between the kitchen and dining-room, there is a double cupboard inserted in the wall, with a passage for the dishes. This is a saving of space, and just is the right place. There are large porches on each side of the kitchen, which afford a good cool place in summer for washing and churning. The men fill the water-takk on the stove in the morning, and bring in a supply of coal for the day, as we use soft Illinois coal for working.

When we planned the new part of the house, Sam said he would consult an architect, and have a nice house. Well, he did so, and the plan was prepared, for which Sam paid $25, it being a simple outline plan, without working details, though it would cost twice what we were able to put into a house; but the architect said that it was a cheap cottage house. I do not believe that one of these men knows what constitutes a good, cheap cottage farmhouse. If I had $50 to spare, I would offer it as a premium for the best plan of a farmhouse that should consist of four rooms below and four above. I do not suppose that $50 would draw out any great amount of talent, but that is just what we want,—a small amount of talent,—for it is evident that too much talent has been spent in this direction. Well, after the plan came, as I said, we made our own plan. Sam said, "Now, Polly, you must fix the size of the rooms, and that will fix the size outside, for I mean that the rooms shall suit you, as you have to stay in them to do your work; in short, the house is your workshop." Well, I said, as to the kitchen, that is fixed, and nothing is to be done with that further than to put good wide porches on each side of it. The dining-room—well, that shall be at least three rooms in one: a dining-room, a sitting-room, and the nursery; let that be 18-by-24 feet, and call it the dining-room if you please, but it is, in truth, the living-room, for there we will spend the most of the waking hours. As a parlor must be had, as a sort of ornamental appendage, we will have that 16-by-18 feet; for, in case of sickness, it can be used as a bedroom, and will then serve a good purpose. It will be so handy; or we may use it for a bedroom when we get too old to go up stairs. Then we will have a place for a hall, 8-by-18 feet. Thus we have four rooms below, including the store-room.

The upper part we divided into three bedrooms. Though we do not boast a great number of rooms, yet we have plenty of room for a fair-sized family.

The aim should be rather comfort than a fine outside appearance. Many people are able to build a much finer house than this, but the great number of farmers cannot do so. Last summer, Judge Benner stayed with us over night. He is the County Judge, and he said that all of the property of the State, on an average, passed through the County Court once in thirty years, some of it sooner and some later, and that reminded me that farmers should not invest more in a house than their real needs require; that is, they should not make a great mansion just for the sake of show.

I have seen a large number of great white houses standing out for show, and some of those with a rail fence in front of them, without a lawn, and without ornamental trees. There is no home about such a house, but simply a big cage for some wealthy bride, or the bride of some wealthy farmer who has inherited rather than earned his money, and has little idea of the real needs of a home. A house must have a countenance, and it is that which makes it attractive at first.

A PIONEER HOME WITH A COUNTENANCE.

I once visited old Dr. Kennicott, at "The Grove," about eighteen miles north of Chicago, and just east of the Desplaines River. The house was of logs, made in the primitive style of pioneer life; but it had a most attractive countenance, for there was a lawn that led down to the road; and the forest trees, and the vines, and the roses, so lovingly embraced the old log house that you would hardly believe your own eyes that it was a log house with puncheon floors and long-rived oak-shakes for the roof. And then the garden of roses, that bloomed from May until the frost loosened the footstalks of the leaves for the storms of November to make merry with. I am told that it was a great place of resort during the lifetime of the old Doctor,—not to see the old log house, but its countenance, and the surroundings that made it a home indeed. I do not advocate log houses, but mention this incident to show how even a log house may have more attractions than those of greater pretensions.

The chief fault of our prairie farmhouses is, that they are divided into too large a number of small rooms; and, if these cannot be changed by cutting away partitions, we should see that they be ventilated without turning a current of air on the sleeper. People often take cold without really suspecting the cause, which may have been from a gust of air that came in through an open window, near the head of the unconscious sleeper. Respectfully yours,

MRS. SAM. JONES.

THE UTAH AVALANCHE.

Details of a Terrible Snow-Slide at Cottonwood.

From the Salt Lake Herald, Dec. 27.

The following sad intelligence was received last night by Deseret telegraph line:

ALTA, Utah, Dec. 26.—A most fearful snow-slide occurred near the old smelter, below Central City, to-day, in which, it is supposed, from six to ten teams and teamsters were buried. Three of the teamsters dug themselves out; some of the teams were dug out, but none of the men except the three mentioned. A number of teams from both ways were passing each other when the slide came. It is difficult to learn the number of men and teams buried, some say five, some eight, and others twelve. Eight mules in all were found all badly bruised, some dead; one with his legs broken was shot. One man with pieces of harness, sleds, etc., was carried at least 1,000 feet. It is thought impossible to find the parties lost until spring. There is great excitement here to-night; the search will be resumed in the morning.

From Mr. Wallace, who was a passenger on the down coach we gather the following additional particulars of the catastrophe. He says that the coach was in the rear of some forty or fifty ore teams, and the avalanche of snow came down the ridge of the mountain side about a half a mile below the old Bruno furnace. The locality of the slide will be recollected by persons familiar with the canyon as being at the point of the ridge where, until late in the fall, a number of springs burst forth on the mountain side of the road. He says the stage was in waiting to pass the long line of teams in front, when all at once the slide, with a width of about two hundred yards and having a depth of about ten feet, came down with terrific violence, carrying men, mules, and wagons entirely across the creek, some fifty yards distant, and burying them on the opposite shore. The news of the tragedy was immediately sent to Central and Alta Cities, and a large force of men, armed with all of the shovels procurable in both towns, came to the rescue. While a large force was engaged in endeavoring to unbury the men, mules, and horses, others made a temporary track across the route of the slide, in order that the mail coach and rear teams might pass. Everybody went to work with a will; animals with broken limbs, that were disentombed, were shot, and others were left standing in the snow pits, there being, at the time the stage left, no means of extricating them. Mr. Wallace thinks that there are only four men certainly lost, and when he left the ground about 150 men were busily at work endeavoring to find their bodies. We know the locality, and the force of the avalanche must have been tremendous to have carried men and teams to the opposite side of the creek, as from the highway to the bed of the ravine, the grade of the declivity is hardly over six degrees. We telegraphed last evening just before the Deseret office closed, to Alta, to ascertain the names of the lost, but only received the reply that on account of the great excitement, it was impossible to ascertain who were rescued and who were still buried. It is a melancholy certainty that all who were not rescued previous to the leaving of the stage, are dead, and we anxiously await further and fuller advices.

St. Paul and Milwaukee.

From the St. Paul Press.

The swift and gigantic strides with which St. Paul is leaping forward to the status of a great commercial city is but indicated by a comparison of its building statistics for the present year with those of Milwaukee, which are contained in the Milwaukee papers of last Sunday.

	No. of Buildings.	Cost.
St. Paul	934	$2,346,487
Milwaukee	418	1,384,670

From which it appears that St. Paul with 30,000 inhabitants erected 516 more buildings in 1872 than Milwaukee with its 80,000 people, and St. Paul expended nearly a million dollars more in their construction than Milwaukee.

FRATRICIDE.

Young Man Slain in a Quarrel by His Brother--The Tragedy Witnessed by a Young Girl--Sworn to Secrecy for Four Years.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The singular story given below, and sworn to before a notary, was published in the Sacramento *Union* last Friday. In commenting upon the story the *Union* says of Miss Lohry, the narrator: "Her appearance, and the air of truthfulness pervading her remarks, to say nothing of the respectability of her family, are conclusive evidence that the narrative given below is true in all particulars." Miss Lohry came to San Francisco yesterday, accompanied by some of her relatives, and is stopping at the Brooklyn Hotel. A *Chronicle* reporter called upon her last evening, and found her to be a very intelligent and accomplished lady, possessed of good conversational powers and apparently endowed with good common sense. She told in detail the singular circumstances of the murder witnessed by her, and what happened subsequently, all of which is fully and succinctly stated in the following affidavit:

THE SINGULAR STORY OF MISS ANNIE LOHRY.

UNIONTOWN, El Dorado County, Dec. 17.

On Friday, the 19th of February, 1869, I left my house for the purpose of gathering early spring flowers, and I had gone quite a distance when I found myself in the vicinity of what was then known as the Corliss Ranch. Being very much fatigued after my long ramble I sat down in the shade of a bush to rest. I had been there but a short time when I heard voices, first low, then angry and louder, until I judged it was parties quarrelling; but, as I could hear no words distinctly, I was unable to judge the cause. My first thought was to make my escape before I was noticed, but, ere I had time to act upon it, two men came into sight from behind the low underbrush, struggling and fighting. As they came nearer me, the larger man struck the smaller one on the arm with his closed hand, rendering the arm powerless, and causing it to drop. He then picked up something from the ground, with which he struck his companion on the left temple, causing him to fall, as I first supposed, dead. I sprang from the ground and screamed, which attracted the murderer's attention, and brought him nearer to me. I thought, of course, he meant to kill me; but he begged me to try and do something for his brother. I wanted to go to him, but could not walk. He then dropped upon his knees before me, held to my dress, and entreated me, by all I loved on earth, to go. I staggered to where the man lay and felt at his head, but could not touch him at first, I was so paralyzed with horror and fear. After a few moments I raised his head upon my arm, but, noticing the blood flowed more freely, I lowered it into my lap. He was lying with his head down hill, and seemed to know I was trying to relieve him when I suited the height of my lap to his head. In the meantime the murderer was pacing back and forth near us, weeping and exclaiming, "Oh, my brother! my brother!" I bound my handkerchief to the wound, but it was of no avail whatever. I then put my apron around his forehead, which was some better, but did not stop the blood entirely. I noticed his hand turned toward his arm in a way that showed me it (the arm) was broken. I don't think I held him longer than five minutes. He turned his eyes upon his brother, then upon me, straightened himself, a long quiver passed over his body, and he was dead.

I then thought I would go home. Tried to walk; found I could not even stand; tried it the second and third time before I could even stand alone. As I was leaving the spot the murderer stopped me and asked me if I would take money and keep silence. I told him no. He said the money was earned honestly—God knew it was—but they could not agree about the division of it. Told me I could have his brother's share, for he could not touch a cent of it if he was starving, and for me to take it. I refused the second time, and told him I, too, would starve before I would touch it. He said, "You will not keep silence?" I told him I would not for money. He looked at me for a moment, then drawing a revolver, put it to my head, and slowly repeated: "Dead men tell no tales."

I believed him to be thinking whether he should kill me or not. I found I could not stand without support, so I stepped backward to a small bush, where he again placed the revolver to my head, and told me I must swear to what he should tell me. The oath I cannot remember just as I repeated it after him, but I was to keep the murder a secret for four years, as his mother could not leave the State to go back to Michigan before that time had expired. The name of God was repeated several times. At that time I believed the oath to be binding, but in after years for the sake of my own conscience, and the safety of my family and myself, I kept it. He told me if he found it possible for them to go away in less than four years he would let me know and release me from my promise. He asked me my name, which I gave him truthfully. He seemed to doubt me at first, and asked me again. I told him the same. He then seemed satisfied. He told me they were brothers; their name Hannibal; that their mother wasn't twenty miles from there at the time. As he held the revolver to my forehead I turned my face from him, and where I first heard the voices I saw some money (gold and silver both) spread partly upon a red silk handkerchief and partly upon the ground. I have since been told that the quantity I described would be $4,000, and possibly $5,000.

When I again started home he stopped me, as though he wished to say something more. He seemed to be in deep thought for a few moments, then went to where two horses were tied (a short distance from the corpse, and which fact I had noticed before), took a gray blanket from one of them, and prepared to spread it over the dead man. He unrolled it at his feet, but could not proceed further, he was so overcome with emotion. I fixed it carefully over the corpse, and we then started home by a path familiar to me. He untied one of the horses and led it with him. When there was no path visible for some distance he would motion me to proceed, otherwise he led and I followed, neither speaking until we came to a ditch of water known as Johnston Stuckslager' ditch, when he proposed that I should wash my apron and he his hands. I stooped down to do so, when a low moan from him made me turn. He was looking at his hand, which was partly covered with clotted black gore. I sat still and watched him, too sick at heart to attempt to go away. After looking at the blood, he reeled and almost fell backward, and commenced vomiting. When we had finished washing we took the path again, and did not stop until we reached Granite Creek, near home.

He stopped me and told me I was unfit to see any one or go home, holding the revolver to my forehead as he did so. As it touched me its coldness sent a thrill of dread and agony through me which almost took my senses away. I could not conceal my fear, nor did I attempt to, but told him without any hesitation that such actions were not calculated to fit me for returning home and asked him to put the revolver away. He put it, still cocked, into his bosom, and told me to go home. It was then about 1 o'clock. I did not start just then, being too weak to do so, but did as soon as I could. When I returned to leave him he drew his revolver and says, "Little girl, don't you look back." I walked away from him, feeling certain that he intended to shoot me. As we stood on the bank of the creek talking, he twisted a branch of spice-wood about his wrist, as for support. He again asked me to take money; his brother's share should be mine, he said. I refused him, came home and said nothing of it.

In February the following year I met him (as I had agreed to) at the Uniontown graveyard, which was as far as I would go from home, and as near town as he dared come to stay any length of time. I went, thinking possibly he could relieve me from my obligation. A second and third time (always the same place) I went to hear a story he wished to tell me, but each time I refused to listen, for, as I then thought I never would divulge the secret after keeping it that long, I wanted to hear no more. What I then knew had proven itself a bitter, bitter memory, and I wanted no more of it. Twice he came into town and "hung around," as he expressed it, for an hour to see and ask me to meet him again. He always spoke as though I had the power to comfort him, and a talk with me seemed to partially relieve his mind. He acted so submissive and humble that I considered him an object of pity rather than fear.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 8, about dusk, as I went to the gate opening upon the sidewalk in front of my house, I noticed a man standing near it, but seeing he was a stranger paid no further attention to him. He came a few steps closer, and asked if my name was Lohry. I told him it was. He asked if it was Annie. I again answered yes. Not until then did I recognize him. He told me to go to the graveyard the next day. I was frightened, but tried to conceal it, and led him to believe I would not go. He seemed surprised and hurt, but told me I would regret it if I did not; don't think he meant it as a threat. I then started to go into the house, but was so excited that I sat down on the porch awhile to recover myself before I dared to enter the presence of the family. Did not notice which way the man went when he started away. The next day (Monday) I thought of it until I was almost distracted; thought several times I would not go, for it always brings back the murder so vividly for a week or so that my life is a curse, and I wonder that I have any reason left. In the forenoon I wandered around the river banks in the rear of my home, and only came back when I found I was followed by my sister, as my family had begun to doubt my sanity, and, as I have since learned, kept a strict watch upon me at times.

After thinking the matter over until half-past 2 o'clock, my pity for the degraded wretch triumphed over fear, and I went. I took a circuitous route instead of going directly to him, as I usually did. As I was climbing over the fence I thought I heard a sound that I judged to be made by his spurs, which he always wore, and I faltered and felt that I could not go to him; but after loitering around the lower side of the graveyard for a few minutes I crossed over. He always rose to meet me, took off his hat and held it in his hand while talking to me. He seemed glad to see me, and spoke first, saying: "Well?" I answered the same; he then asked me if I had kept the secret, and, upon my answering in the affirmative, he told me all was right, and I was free; he seemed greatly agitated whenever he had occasion to speak of his brother; I always left the place first; when I saw him for the last time I was coming around the lower side of the large pine in the graveyard; he spoke to me and said, "Once for all, little one, you'll not take money?" Told him "no," and came away.

A NEW BRUNSWIC HORROR.

A Wife and Two Children Chopped to Pieces.

From a Victoria County (N. B.) Letter.

Pierre Lefebre, a Frenchman, who was last spring arrested, but through some informality in the indictment was acquitted, on the charge of murder in the second degree against his youngest son, a bright-eyed fellow of 7 years, has again convulsed the entire community with horror, and this time he has been successful. Pierre Lefebre, three years ago, was a well-to-do farmer, the owner of a fine and well-cultivated tract of land, a good house, some live stock, and considerable other property. His wife was the eldest daughter of Jacques Leblanc, of Montreal, and both in social position and education was much the superior of her husband. She was gifted with a fine poetic mind, and many of her better productions found their way into *L'Ordre* and *La Minerve*, newspapers of her natal city.

Pierre possesses a violent, excitable temper, and when influenced with drink and anger, can not restrain his passions or stay his terrible paroxysms of rage. In his sober moments he has a kind, generous disposition, thoughtful in the extreme, and loving his wife and children with a love almost amounting to worship. He has been married about fifteen years, and has an interesting family, two boys, Paul and Emile, and one girl, Amy, aged 5 years. It is only three years since that Pierre Lefebre commenced drinking to excess, and in that short time he has twice attempted the lives of his wife and children. His stock has almost dwindled down to nothing, his house and farm are heavily mortgaged, and desolation and want now occupy the place where contentment and luxury reigned but a few short years ago. Monday he came home very much intoxicated. The room was cold and dark. No fire blazed on the hearth. His wife slept. Emilie and Amy lay on the floor locked in one another's arms, and the eldest son, Paul Lefebre, sat alone at the foot of the bed in seeming unconscious slumber. The moon stole in as it passed a cloud, and the husband comprehended in drunken stupor the abject scene as it presented itself in the moonlight for a moment. The fiends of hell seemed to have rushed into his brain in an instant. With a savage yell he seized an ax, brandishing it aloft in the air, and in one swoop down it came on the poor form of Marie, his wife, crushing into her head, cleaving her skull in twain. A low moan followed, then all was still, the room was again dark, the moon hid behind a cloud, and a spirit sped toward its God. Maddened by blood the monster groped his way toward Paul, who awoke just in time to ward off a terrible blow from the descending weapon. But though the arm was for a time weakened, the work of death was not stayed. The boy fell, with a gasp, bleeding to the earth. Emilie and Amy shared the same fate, and then the incarnate fiend left the bloody scene of his heartless triumph over a sick woman and two defenceless children. The morning dawning found the bloody corpses sweltering in pools of blood! The neighbors, as usual, came in to offer their services to Madame Lefebre, or to bring in some delicacy for the neglected sufferer, and this was the horror that awaited them. The blood froze in their veins as the spectacle presented itself, and the heart turned sick at the awful sight. Amy, who alone had escaped the savage butchery of her father, in tiny lips told the heart-rending story of the murder, and her little sobs sent many a pang into the hearts of the horrified listeners. It was painful to hear the child testify against her father. She seemed to realize her sad situation, and, broken down with grief, anguish, and despair, she sank down on the cold floor, weeping and wailing bitterly. In the morning poor Amy denied that the murderer was her father. It was a man larger and heavier than he, she said. But I can easily understand, now that the intense grief is partly assuaged, how painful is her situation, and how strong is her desire to shield her father from harm. Yesterday the murdered were interred, and though strict search has been made no clue has yet been found of the murderer. Suspicion alone points to the husband. He was seen to go into his own house on the fatal night of the murder, and since that time has not been heard of. A reward has been offered for his capture, and the whole country is up in arms in pursuit of him.

Senator Lewis.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Harper's Magazine is in error when, in an article upon fracases in Congress thirty or forty years ago, it alludes to Hon. Dixon H. Lewis as being from Mississippi. He was long in the House of Representatives from Alabama, and, we believe, he died a United States Senator from that State. He weighed 440 pounds, and was otherwise immense in his proportions. During the great debate between Daniel Webster and Robert Y. Hayne, in the United States Senate in 1830, he found himself wedged in back of the Vice President's chair, where he was nearly suffocated for want of air,—the Senate Chamber being crowded to excess. He slowly made his way to the window and cut a hole in one of the great panes of glass, and thus obtained the desired respiration. In one sense, he was the greatest man ever in Congress.

FINANCIAL.

I WILL PAY 1½ PER CENT A MONTH FOR CASH on a 60-day trust deed and note of $4,500, secured by inside property worth $15,000, perfect title, abstract to date; paper gilt-edged (no commissions); none but parties that can furnish the money at once need address A 24, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground; purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

WANTED—$9,000; 5 YEARS; 10 PER CENT AND commissions, on A 1 real estate in Kane County; worth three times the amount aside from improvements. Address X 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY CASH FOR CLAIMS IN all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, Clark and Washington-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN, ON BEST CITY PROPerty; funds here. LOUIS L. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. APPLY at Room 58, No. 116 East Washington-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS, AT 10 PER cent interest, on first-class real estate security. This amount will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN with $1,200 cash capital can step into a retail cash business paying $15 to $30 a day. Call and see about it at BURNS & GRITZNER'S, 89 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $700 can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business paying $8,000. Address Mr. COLEMAN, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—AN ACTIVE MAN TO take an interest in one of the best real estate firms in the city. Call southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business in Benton Harbor, Mich. A practical man with a small payment down will be accepted. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERtiser in a profitable business; one having $200 to $400 capital. Address, stating past business experience, J A M, care Carrier No. 13, city.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400. I HAVE MORE business than one can attend to. Must have a partner at once. Business paying several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AND libraries, magazines, etc. Call or address CHAPIN'S Branch Cheap Bookstore, 214 East Madison-st.

THERE IS STILL A CHANCE FOR THOSE WHO want to join our colony and go with us to Green City, Colorado; low fares; free farms; work guaranteed. Call on the officers of the S. W. Colony, at 171 East Madison-st. GILL & HAWKES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GRIST MILL MAchinery, in exchange for a good grain or fruit farm, of 63 acres, all improved, and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is in the township of Ganges, Allegan County, in one of the best fruit locations in Michigan. Address JOHN S. PAYNE, Douglas, Allegan County, Mich.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH no children, would like to adopt a healthy child from 1 to 4 weeks old. Address O 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOATS' MILK BROUGHT DAILY AT 590 West Van Buren-st., for infant.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWELVE-HORSE POWER portable engine, running at 63 South Jefferson-st. GRADLE & STROTZ.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE dealers, 89 South Clark-st:
Fine residence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.
Three-story brick residence on Twentieth-st., near Prairie-av.
Two-story frame house on Ellis-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
Two-story frame house on Maxwell-st., between Canal and Clinton.
Frame store and dwelling 310 North Wells-st.
House and large lot on Warren-av., southwest corner Robey.
100x266 feet on South Park Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st.
40x160 feet on Oakwood Boulevard, east of Vincennes-av.
132x165 feet on southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st.
40 acres in Section 32, 39, 13.
50 or 100 acres in Sections 4 and 9 on Canal and St. Louis Railroad.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPerty, 40 feet, with 3-story marble front building, on Wabash-av., renting for $8,500. Terms unusually liberal, and will be sold at a bargain. 25 feet, with a 2-story brick house, on Dearborn-st., terms liberal, price low. 28½ feet on VanBuren-st, south front, 100 feet west of State; prospective value first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JOHN MILLER, 143 Monroe-st., in the Bank.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 127 LaSalle-st.—House and lot cor. Washington and Oakley-sts., $4,500. House and lot near Union Park, 10 rooms, brick basement, and barn, $6,000. Will take good building lots as part payment. Four 2-story and basement Mansard-roof brick houses, with brick barns; will exchange for unimproved; 30 lots on Grand-av.; will exchange for improved; 20 Irving Park lots; will exchange for large farm. Will give good lots for horse and buggy.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FULTON-ST., EAST OF Ashland-av., at a great bargain if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 ON TIME, OR $1,100 CASH, will buy a new 4-room cottage 4 blocks from the street cars, on Thirty-first-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park, fine brick house, and lot, at a bargain, if taken soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$1,200, $200 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, at 8 per cent, will buy a new cottage on Thirty-first-st., near the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000, $300 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, will buy a lot on Douglas Place. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY FRAME DWELLings of eight rooms each, in good neighborhood, within two blocks of Cottage Grove cars, and five minutes walk of Oakland Station of the I. C. R. R. Easy terms. F. B. HAMILTON, Room 27, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$700, $125 CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 years, will buy a lot on Lincoln-st. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON SHURTLIFF-AV., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth; Bargain offered. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark.

FOR SALE—FINE PROPERTY ON STATE, NEAR Thirty-ninth-st.; also on Burnside, near Thirty-second-st. Obliged to sell. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those handsome, substantial, and commodious cottages No. 399 First-st. and 478 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. T. KING, Room 4, No. 66 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON VAN BUREN, JACKSON, and Adams, east of California, $750 each, worth $1,000. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—CHOICE residence and fine building sites. Houses range from $5,000 to $20,000. Several to rent. Great bargains now. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 640 acres; 500 acres under cultivation, two good houses, barn, corn cribs, &c. This farm is within 75 miles of Chicago, and will be sold cheap for cash, or a part cash and a part city property. For further information address C. R. FRENCH, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, 25 FEET EAST OF State, between Twenty-seventh and Forty-ninth, near the lake preferred. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, JUST OUTSIDE OF fire limits, between State and P., Ft. W. & R. R. track. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—STORE ROOM—TO PROPERTY OWNers and builders: We wish to lease, for a term of years, a first-class store room, on the ground floor, with basement, in the City of Chicago, on either of the following streets: State-st. or Wabash-av.; or on any of the following cross streets: Washington, Madison, Monroe, or Adams, between Dearborn-st. and Wabash-av. Must have possession early in the spring. Call on or address WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 378 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for sale in one of the best paying inventions of the age; pays from $30 to $40 per day; three States sold within three days at the rate of $10 per county. Call or address SLACK & WRIGHT, Maulton House, corner Kinzie and Market-sts.

A SMALL BILLIARD PARLOR AND SAMPLE room for sale, situated on South Side, adjoining a large public office building and opposite a theatre. Apply to H. C. LORD, No. 384 Wabash-av.

A RESTAURANT IN FINE RUNNING ORDER, and doing a first-class business in a good location, for sale. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A sober, steady man with small capital. Full particulars of DR. THORPE, 336 West Madison-st.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE —cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply to E. L. REYNOLDS, 116 South Halsted-st.

A HARDWARE STOCK COMPLETE FOR SALE— centrally located in Chicago, doing a paying business, amounting to $75,000 per annum. Being desirous of engaging in other business, will sell at one-half cash, the balance in one and two years' time. Address immediately, HARDWARE, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Kendall Building, Chicago.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE, by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights, by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., Room 1, No. 29 South Canal-st.

BAR AND EATING-HOUSE, ELEGANTLY FURnished, for sale, in one of the best locations in the burned district, near the corner of Madison and Clark-sts. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

CHEAP RENT AND LONG LEASE—A SPLENDID chance for one who wishes to get into a ready well-established and go-ahead retail business of dry, fancy, and millinery goods, in a good locality. The owner is compelled to sell on account of family affairs; would also exchange for real estate. For particulars, apply at 190 Blue Island-av.

BILLIARD HALL FOR SALE, CONTAINING FOUR tables and bar, in one of the best locations in the city, near a large theatre. A. H. McLEAN, 383 Wabash-av.

DINING ROOM, RESTAURANT, AND OYSTER Parlors, doing splendid paying business, for sale. Family rooms overhead. Rent cheapest in the city. A rare bargain will be given. J. M. CUTLER, 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—BY M. H. MORRIS, 127 LA SALLE-ST., Room 6:
One hardware stock, $8,000 to $10,000; will exchange.
One drug stock, $3,500 cash.
Also, wanted, stock of boots and shoes, wholesale, $25,000 to $75,000; will pay cash and real estate.
Wanted—stock of hardware, wholesale; will pay part cash and real estate.
Also, wanted, business chances of all kinds in exchange for real estate and cash. I have the customers.

MEAT MARKET, GOOD FIXTURES, ROOM FOR cutting pork; rent low. Address O 12, Tribune office.

MY INTEREST IN THE WELL-KNOWN WAGNER & KUHNS' Restaurant, No. 145 Dearborn-st. C. A. WAGNER.

RETAIL PACKING-HOUSE, WITH STORE AND ice-house, in one of the best locations in the city, for sale. Rent cheap, and long lease. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

RESTAURANT AT 553 STATE-ST., IS OFFERED at a decided bargain; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of D. OLMSTEAD, 81 Exchange Building.

RESTAURANT, 553 STATE-ST., DOING A GOOD, first-class business, for sale. A decided bargain if sold soon, as business calls him away.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABlished hardware and stove business in Iowa, with a large run of trade. Clean stock. Good reasons for selling. For information address J. W. HOBSON & SON, 90 and 92 South Water-st.

THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING BILLIARD room in the city can be bought very cheap; satisfactory reasons will be given to responsible parties meaning business. None others need apply. Address or call in person, GEO. BLAKE, 325 West Madison-st.

WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN BILLIARD hall for sale; good location; first-class custom; $1,200 required. Address O 99, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PROFitable manufacturing business for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a legitimate business will do well to confer with us by letter or in person. Good real estate taken in exchange. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. N. S. BONTON & CO., corner Fifteenth and Burnside-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—COOK STOVE, CHEAP. 387 TWENTY-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FURNITURE OF A 11-room house, in good location for boarding; or rent furnished rooms; rent $55 per month; price $600, furniture new. E. WING, 71 South Canal-st., Room 2.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS to prompt paying parties at cash prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 352 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all. Elegant, unique, compact, it occupies only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead, and can be used where no other can be. Six styles and all sizes; adapted to parlor library, dining-room, and office. It solves the question how to live genteely in one room. Prices $25, $30, $35, $50, $55, $65, $75, $85, according to style. Sold on instalments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 352 West Madison-st.

6,267 MOTHERS ARE INVITED TO CALL and examine the Child's Empire Bedstead—the novelty of the times. Combines all the advantages of a luxurious bed, wardrobe, and dressing-case. The best child's bed ever invented. Prices $12, $15, $20, $25, on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 352 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A COMFORTAble and pleasant home, where instruction on piano or in English branches would be received as compensation for board. Also, a few music scholars. Has a piano, or would attend pupils at their homes. Address B 94, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS—CALL 389 CHICAGO-av., from 12 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 139 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

MUSICAL.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ORGAN, PERFECTLY NEW, for coal, groceries, furniture, flour, &c. Address, with full particulars, J A M, care Carrier 13.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM, WITH bedroom off, on first floor. Will furnish fire, gas, and attendance. No. 1063½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLORS AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE 589 Wabash-av., for dwelling or business; heretofore occupied by the Florence Sewing Machine Company. New Brussels carpet on same for sale. Inquire at 254 State-st. WM. H. SHARP & CO.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED, WITHout board, en suite or separately, at low rent, to first-class parties. Apply 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas, bath-room, etc., in strictly private family; suitable for two or three gentlemen. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—448 STATE-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, with or without board, and use of piano.

TO RENT—890 WABASH-AV., LARGE FURNISHED room; also small room on second floor.

TO RENT—OFFICE—SMALL ROOM, STEAM heated, in Nixon's fire-proof building, third story, cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts. S. S. GREELEY, Room 32.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NICELY cared for. House with modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 69 ILLINOIS-ST., $22 a month. CHAS. E. WILLETTS, 53 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH closet, for lady and gentleman, or four young men; fire if necessary. No. 51 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—DOUBLE OR SINGLE, WELL furnished, all modern improvements. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. by MRS. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Transient $1 per day.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING. Inquire at 274 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 43.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, ALL furnished, No. 130 Throop-st., with gas, water and bath. Inquire on the premises in the forenoon.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 223 SOUTH GREEN-ST., and about $600 worth of new furniture for sale for cash at a bargain, or will be exchanged for a diamond pin or ring, with part cash. Apply at Globe Theatre box office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—ONE GOOD OFFICE AND TWO DESK rooms, fine location. Apply at southeast corner Clark and Madison, Room 1.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE NO. 272 WEST Madison-st. Apply at the store for particulars.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BRICK STORE, 174x 36, No. 648 and 650 Wabash-av. Apply on premises.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen, with fire and gas, on West Madison, Randolph, or Washington-sts. Address J M H, 74 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED house, for small family. No small children. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 rooms, with barn in rear; must be on the West Side, south of Galena Division of N. W. R. R. track; or would rent double house. Any one having such, and willing to rent to a good paying tenant, will apply to SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East VanBuren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FIRST-CLASS board, with nicely warmed room, suitable for single gentleman; Gas, hot and cold water, and bath. Apply after 6 p. m.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT BACK parlor, furnished, with board, for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; also, choice of single rooms for gents or ladies. Very reasonable. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. None but first-class wanted. Reference given and required.

YANKEE BOARDING HOUSE, NEWLY FURnished, at 148 West Washington-st. Furnished rooms to rent with board for ladies or gentlemen. Board by the week, day, or meal.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth—a nice, cheerful family hotel, excellent table and suprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6. Everything first-class with freedom and comforts of home.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED back room, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, also a single room.

546 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE FRONT ROOM; ALSO single room, to rent with board. Terms easy.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite, with hot and cold water. Accommodations strictly first-class.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE ROOM either furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, with first-class board; private family.

1121 STATE-ST.—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, NEAR Twenty-fourth-st.; furnished rooms, with good hotel table, $5 per week. Families accommodated first class.

1147 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, in a private family, handsomely furnished rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

North Side.

388 CHICAGO-AV.—A FAMILY OF FOUR CAN be accommodated with elegant rooms and first-class board, 6½ o'clock dinner, and all modern improvements.

ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM RUSH—Only two blocks from Rush-st. bridge, nicely furnished rooms to rent with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN; PRIVATE family preferred. Address T 19, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON NEW YEAR'S EVENING, ON MICHIgan-av., near Twelfth-st., a brown wallet lined with red, containing $30. The finder, by leaving it at 816 Indiana-av., will receive $5 reward.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO PART OF SEC. 8, 37, 14, running to Henry Welp. Suitable reward for return of same. H. N. HEALD, 126 South Clark-st.

LOST—A SMALL MOUSE-COLORED ITALIAN greyhound. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at FRENCH'S Jewelry Store, 70 State-st.

LOST—CHRISTMAS EVENING BETWEEN TWENty-second and Fourteenth-sts., on Wabash-av., an amethyst ring, with initials set in diamonds; $20 reward will be paid by returning to S. SIBLEY, 48 and 50 South Water-st.

FOUND—OWNER WANTED FOR A DARK BAY horse, about 10 years old, with a little white on left hind foot; short mane and tail; weighs about 1,000 pounds; open coal box buggy, painted black; red running gear and patent wheels; corduroy cushion; buggy harness old. Apply at Harrison-st. Police Station to CAPTAIN HICKEY. Jan. 2, 1873.

FOUND—ON THE 2D INST., A PACKAGE CONtaining valuable Free Mason articles. The owner can claim the same at CHS. JAEGER, 82 South Halsted-st.

FOUND—IN A WABASH-AV. STAGE, ON OR near the 16th of December, a muff. Call at 821 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 397 WEST HUBbard-st., on Tuesday night, one yoke of large oxen, one brindle, the other spotted, with crooked horn. A liberal reward will be paid for their return.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW PARING and slicing knife in which there is money. Call at the Shell Store, 373 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST PAYING agency in America; steady employment in the city; good pay guaranteed; only a small capital required. Apply to WATERS & CO., 100 Sixteenth-st., corner State.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY; NEWest, most useful, and best selling 50c article ever offered. CRANSHAW & CO., 159 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL, STEADY employment, and best chance ever offered for making money on goods that pay 100 to 300 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 92 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, for $25.00. 328 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF NORTH SIDE PATrons, a Singer sewing machine office has been opened at 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio, under the supervision of NICHOLS & PEARSON. Needles, thread, etc., always on hand.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SOUTH SIDE patrons, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. have opened a branch at 165 Twenty-second-st., under the supervision of J. N. WILKINS.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES— General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 165 Twenty-second-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

WANTED—LADIES WHO WANT TO BUY GROver & Baker's Sewing Machines and want to give work in payment, can find such with CHARLES L. LUTZ, 48 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 258 West Madison-st.; branch 989 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NOTARY'S COMMISSION FOR THE City of Chicago for $50; removal from the city reason for selling. CHARLES C. AUSTIN, Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire, including the weekly. Address O 100, Tribune office.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 22 years, of good moral character, honest, industrious, and a good penman; one to go into an office and learn business preferred. Address G 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO HAS had some experience in a grain commission house preferred. Address in own hand-writing, giving references and salary required, U 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO FILL THE POSITION of clerk in a hotel who can lend his employer from $3,000 to $4,000 on good security. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS PICTURE-FRAME polishers; also good men to take charge of polishers. SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR A WHOLESALE liquor house; one having a city trade can hear of a good situation by addressing U 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF large experience as bookkeeper or cashier. Is a quick accountant, accustomed to handling money, and an expert counterfeit detector. Highest city references. Address L 74, Tribune branch office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC operator; none other need apply. Inquire at 235 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 MALE ORDER COOK, FOR a restaurant; best of references required. Address W. S. TOWNSEND, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS ACcustomed to work on stairs. Apply at the shop in the rear of 125 Forquer-st., between Clinton and Jefferson.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN to travel in the Northwest for a manufacturing house in this city. Permanent employment to the right man. Address with references, MANUFACTURER, care of Carrier 58.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF BUSINESS experience, willing to work for small salary at first. Room 15, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN EVERYWHERE to introduce our great staple article; profits $5 a day easily made on small capital; profits 100 to 300 per cent. One agent, a new beginner, made $45 on one street. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 17, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE FULL charge of a restaurant; very best of references required. Address W. S. TOWNSEND, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—50 WOODCHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Michigan; one man and his wife; 10 farm hands, and 5 coal miners, to go South; one man that understands horses and gardening, near the city. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN—A THORoughly reliable man to represent a white-lead and oil house; must have a good acquaintance, and some knowledge of the business. Address, with references, PAINTS, 290 West Lake-st.

WANTED—50 COLORED MEN TO CHOP IN Michigan; good wages paid; steady work; free fare. Apply this day at 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—75 MORE WOOD CHOPPERS FOR Michigan; steady work and good wages; free fare. Apply at 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, STEADY MAN TO attend bar; must come well recommended. Apply at 858 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER. Apply at 325 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, to solicit patronage for an attractive mercantile publication, which tells its own story and commends itself to all business men. Apply at office of the "Register," No. 9 State-st., from 10 to 12 a. m., on Saturday.

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT BUSINESS IN large towns; profits incredible, on few dollars capital. Ask for SWIFT, in basement, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN A DAIRY, FOR board and lodging; winter's job. ENGLEWOOD, corner Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

WANTED—400 CHOPPERS AND HEWERS. Good contracts to let. KEYSER & BAGNELL, Contractors. Call on our Agents, 38 West Madison-st., SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AGENT TO TRAVEL to sell fish and canned goods. Address X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 FARM HANDS, $26 MONTHLY AND board; 10 woodchoppers for Michigan. Good work furnished in Southern States, and tickets sold at 89 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman for Wisconsin and Minnesota; one that speaks English and German, and good acquaintance in those States preferred. Address, stating former business, and with reference, R 65, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small private family on the West Side. Must be able to read and write and to furnish good references. Good wages for satisfaction given. Apply in own handwriting. P. O. Box 236.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be able to cook, wash, and iron. Apply 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL, WITH REFerences, at 924 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND-GIRL, GERMAN, Swede, or Norwegian, at 947 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL FOR SECond work; with good references, at 1023 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO young children; Irish preferred; one having experience. Apply to CHAS. T. CHURCHILL, 39 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of seven, none but one that is competent need apply. No. 362 West Tyler-st. No Catholics wanted.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THE city, one woman vegetable cook who understands the business, one girl to assist pastry cook, two girls to work in kitchen, one woman to take charge of helps' hall and kitchen. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court, between 8 and 10 o'clock Monday morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good wages paid. Apply at 13 Twenty-sixth-st., corner Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL FOR A PRIvate family. Apply at 404 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 688 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SCRUB, AND ONE TO wash and iron, at BENNETT'S dining-rooms, near entrance, 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL, TO WASH dishes, and understands order-cooking. SMITH'S Oyster House, 52 Harrison-st., corner State.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A LADY TO SEW WHITE GOODS, AT 415 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEMALE COMPOSITOR — MUST have a permit from or belong to the Union. BRUNELLA & HABAL, 183 Washington-st., Room 38.

WANTED—6 GOOD IRONERS, 1 FOR LADIES' clothing, at 15 Fourteenth-st. Also 1 starcher.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN wants to learn the wholesale drug or tobacco business here or elsewhere. Address W. 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, shipping clerk; 7 years' experience. Address M 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CONTRACTORS AND Builders. A brick mason foreman wishes to engage for the season; best of references. Address for a week D 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BREWERS—FIRST-class English brewer, two years from England; salary moderate. Address J. H. WEBBER, 36 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTCHERS, ATTENTION—Any respectable meat market wanting a stallman can hear of one by addressing L 58, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN who has been on road for last six years; has No. 1 trade west from city. Address H, 74 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron or to do general housework in a private family. Best of references. Apply at 214 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Call at Mrs. JOHNSEN'S, 580 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do second work in a first-class family. Call or address 34 Hunt-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, BUGGIES, CUTTERS, AND HARNESS at auction on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

I WANT TO BUY A GOOD, SOUND BUGGY, single or double seated, for $50. Address B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PACKAGE DELIVERY wagon. W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 113 and 115 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—ONE GOOD SINGLE HARness and one good square box buggy, stationary top preferred, for which I will pay in new first-class silver plated ware. Address E 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ONE-HORSE TRUCK. Apply at 204 and 206 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA land for city or suburban acre property. Will assume incumbrances, or pay difference of $10,000 to $25,000, in cash, if necessary. This is a rare chance for parties needing money. Address for three days, stating description and price of land, and where an interview can be had with owner, W 89, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WITH CASH—FIRST-CLASS UNincumbered property in Aurora for unimproved property in Chicago. Address REAL ESTATE, P. O. box 1, Aurora, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, (GENERal stock preferred) 200 acres choice land, house and lot, near and in one of the best towns in Southern Nebraska. Address with particulars, MERCHANT, Drawer 47, Beatrice, Neb.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO NEMPS SAPEY—DEAR MA: DO return to us at once. All will be forgiven. Write or telegraph immediately. Papa very sick in New York. BERTON W.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE (CASH RENTAL), 200 ACRES BROKEN and fenced, no house, adjoining Bourbon Station, Will County. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOREIGN.

The Russian Campaign in Central Asia.

Severe Storms in England Yesterday---Probably Great Damage.

The London Times on Our Relations with Hawaii.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Times'* article upon the death of King Kamehameha says it must confess that the Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by fillibustering, as heretofore practiced in new countries, by the Great Powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

Despatches from Queenstown, Birmingham, and Southampton report that a tempest of unprecedented violence raged all last night. The storm was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants. This morning the wind was blowing a gale, with sleet and snow falling.

RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—It is stated by advices received at the Russian Legation that an understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia with regard to the war against the Khivas. Prince Gortschakoff has given assurance to the British Minister at St. Petersburgh that Russia has no hostile designs against Afghanistan, and that the Russian expedition, commanded by General Kaufmann, was sent to punish the Khan of Khiva, who still refused to surrender Russian prisoners. The British Government expressed itself satisfied with this explanation.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon Bismarck.

HINDOSTAN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.—The United States flagship Lackawanna, which arrived here several days ago from Singapore, will sail to-day for the island of Ceylon. Her officers and crew are well.

POLYNESIA.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 3, *via* LONDON, Jan. 4—3 a. m.—Additional cases of kidnapping the Polynesian natives by wholesale have come to light. The guilty parties will be severely dealt with. The authorities are determined to break up the infamous practice.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 3.—The *Tribune* has a letter from Hawaii, dated the 15th, describing the death of King Kamehamaha. It says he weighed three hundred pounds, and the coffin weighed nine hundred. It adds that Chief Justice E. H. Allen acts as Regent. The rightful successor is William Lunalilo, but he is an inveterate drinker, and unfitted for the position, but is expecting to be King. The next person in rank to William is Yandhi, Mrs. C. R. Bishop, a good woman, a lady in the highest sense of the term, beloved and respected by the natives and foreigners. It is rumored, however, that on Wednesday she was offered the throne, but declined it. Whether she can be induced to change her mind remains to be seen. The natives seem to think first of William, but are fond of Mrs. Bishop, and would be satisfied with her. There will doubtless be tremendous talk on the 8th, and hot words will probably pass between the members. It is hoped the Legislature will sit with open doors, so there shall be a chance to see them fight it out.

IOWA.

What Is to Be Done at the Extra Session of the Legislature---The Rankin Irregularities.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 3.—The Iowa Legislature will meet in extra session on Wednesday, Jan. 15, for consideration, revision, and adoption of the new code. The revision of the old code has been in the hands of a Board of three Codifying Commissioners for some two years past, and, at the time of the adjournment of the Legislature in April, it was supposed that the Codifying Board would be able to complete the revision of the old code by or before the 1st of September, and that printed copies of the revised code would be sent to members of the Legislature in order that they might make themselves thoroughly conversant with the change and recommendations of the Codifying Board, and be ready and able to work advisedly on the assembling of the Legislature at the extra session. The work has proceeded slowly, and the proposed revised code will barely be printed by the time set for the Legislature to assemble. But little is known in regard to the changes made in the old code, as they have so far not been made public. At the time of the adjournment of the Legislature it was generally supposed that no general legislation would come before the extra session. In fact, the Legislature passed a resolution to that effect. The time of the extra session was to be occupied entirely in the consideration, revision, and adoption of the new code. But it is evident that this will take general legislation when it is known that there is not a chapter, and scarcely a section, of the old code in which change is not recommended by the Codifying Board. A vast amount of labor has been expended by the Board, and it is generally thought that it will require at least a sixty days' session of the Legislature to thoroughly examine and properly shape the laws in the proposed new code.

The accounts of the Treasurer of the State Agricultural College still excites great comment. A. E. Roberts, Mr. Rankin's partner in the school furniture business, in which business it is claimed Rankin lost heavily, will publish a card in to-morrow's *State Register*, showing that Rankin is $8,989.59 ahead on his investment in that business. This will probably change the location of the loss.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications for To-Day---Snow Storms in the West, and Fogs in the East, Yesterday.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Probabilities—For New England, winds veering to westerly, with falling temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, westerly to northwesterly winds, with falling temperature and clear weather, excepting for the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, winds veering to westerly and northerly, with falling temperature and generally clear weather. From the Missouri and the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes and Lake Erie, westerly and northwesterly winds, with falling temperature and generally clear weather, excepting for the upper lake region, pretty cloudy weather. From Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, diminishing pressure on Saturday, with winds gradually shifting to westerly and southerly.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3.—A great change has taken place in the weather during the past twenty-four hours. A dense fog prevails, and the snow is rapidly melting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 3.—The snow-storm, which began on Wednesday night and continued throughout yesterday and to-day with unabated fury, has finally spent itself. Snow fell here to the depth of eight or ten inches on the level, while, in many places in the interior, it fell to a depth of fifteen or twenty inches. A strong northwest wind is blowing, and the snow is drifting badly. All trains on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central and Dubuque & Southwestern Railroads are several hours behind time. Travel in the city, on account of the deep, drifting snow, is necessarily of difficult accomplishment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 3.—All trains on the Northern Division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad are blockaded by snow, and travel is temporarily suspended. The Central Railroad of Iowa, from Marshalltown north, has also suffered severely by detention of trains. The road on some of the northern sections is entirely blockaded. The weather, to-night, is turning cold, the thermometer fast creeping down to zero.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The fog that overhung New York to-day was the densest known for many years. A person was unrecognizable from the opposite side of the street. The fog settled down upon everything like fine rain, and resembled a Scotch mist. Its thawing effect on the snow was marvellous. The gutters and every place that afforded a channel were speedily overflowing with water. Broadway was a swamp of slush. The delayed crowds at the Brooklyn ferry houses were enormous, tens of thousands being greatly delayed in reaching their business. The fog continues to-night, though less dense.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—The heavy rain-storm of yesterday was succeeded, to-day, by a very cold west wind, covering the streets and sidewalks with ice. Several serious falls have occurred, breaking limbs and otherwise injuring the parties.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—It has been raining here since last night, and the ground is flooded with water.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A thick fog has prevailed here all day.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—The heavy rains last night created floods in the streets, and, the sewer openings being very generally frozen up, the accumulating waters made their next best move and went into the basements and cellars, doing in some cases great damage to goods stored in those localities.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—A dense fog hangs over the river, interfering somewhat with navigation.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 3.—Weather clear and turning cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Weather clear and windy. On the streets it has been freezing since dark.

SPRINGFIELD.

The State Debt---Reduction Thereof During the Past Two Years---The Miners' Strike Ended.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—General E. N. Bates laid his report before the Governor at noon, to-day, and it is a most gratifying statement of the affairs of the State. Under the administration of Beveridge, as Treasurer, there was paid out by him as interest on the local indebtedness of the State in round numbers $8,000, and under Smith $62,000, and during the four years that General Bates has had control of the Treasury he has disbursed interest on local debts to the amount of $1,864,438.85. This local indebtedness was created under what is known as the "grab law" of 1869, and while the State is not responsible for the bonded local debt, yet it is responsible for the levy and collection of the interest, and the figures show with what fidelity the trust has been discharged. In addition to the $4,501,796.50 of the public debt paid by General Bates, he has also paid as interest on the same, $708,804.84.

The following show the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1870	$4,502,970.88
Reserve Fund	3,445,386.86
State Debt Fund	1,105,401.80
Interest Fund	1,792,...
School Fund	1,309,108.50
Illinois Central Railroad Fund	934,379.70
Canal Redemption Fund	1,582,620.15
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund	742.29
Delinquent Land Tax Fund	...
Local Bond Interest Fund	1,864,666.77
Total receipts	$15,362,055.43

On Dec. 1, 1872, the balances to the credit of the various funds, in the State Treasury, were as follows:

Revenue Fund	$1,458,031.08
State Debt Fund	1,816,346.40
Interest Fund	321,989.32
School Fund	79,816.81
Illinois Central Railroad Fund	765,757.82
Canal Redemption Fund	...
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund	5,537.36
Delinquent Land Tax Fund	331.06
Local Bond Fund	87,161.06
Total in Treasury Dec. 1, 1870	$4,502,970.88

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Revenue Fund	$ 4,312,840.83
State Debt Fund	2,587,989.83
Interest Fund	1,910,913.32
School Fund	1,325,961.31
Illinois Central Railroad Fund	1,700,137.52
Canal Redemption Fund	1,128,307.68
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund	794.36
Delinquent Land Tax Fund	...
Local Bond Interest Fund	1,324,349.58
Total disbursement	$13,301,279.14
Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1872	2,060,776.28

This balance is apportioned to the various funds as follows:

Revenue Fund	$588,577.26
State Debt Fund	333,765.37
Interest Fund	1,355,46...
School Fund	62,964.00
Illinois Central Railroad Fund	...
Canal Redemption Fund	454,312.47
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund	5,485.69
Delinquent Land Tax Fund	331.06
Local Bond Interest Fund	587,485.17
Total in Treasury	$2,060,776.28

The following shows the amount of State indebtedness paid with Illinois Central Railroad Fund, from Dec. 1, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1872:

	Principal.	*Interest.*
Refunded stock, 1860	$ 1,000.00	$
Interest bond	691.67	27.67
Old Int. improvement bond	1,000.00	67.50
New Int. improvement stock	976,249.81	35,836.94
Total	$978,941.57	$35,931.30

The following exhibits the amount of State indebtedness paid with State Debt Fund, from Dec. 1, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1872:

	Principal.	*Interest.*
New Int. improvement stock	$ 606,756.58	$22,426.24
Canal bonds*	1,631,571.75	44,418.82
Refunded stock	310,000.00	11,026.50
Interest bonds (including two balances, amounting to $88.37)	8,559.65	72.21
Thornton loan	17,000.00	353.83
War bonds	49,200.00	1,106.35
Normal University	17,000.00	391.00
Canal Interest certificate	...	30.00
Total	$2,040,127.98	$79,797.00

*Included in this sum is $99,379.63, exchanged on bonds payable in London.

SUMMARY.

Amount principal paid with Illinois Central Railroad Fund	$ 978,941.57
Amount principal paid with State Debt Fund	2,040,147.98
Paid 5 per cent dividend on registered canal bonds by Canal Trustees	61,506.08
Amount principal paid on State debt during the two years	$3,080,595.63

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The following exhibits the State indebtedness outstanding December 1, 1872:

Interest bonds (inscribed stock), 1877		$963,445.42
Refunded stock, coupon bonds 1876		50,000.00
Refunded stock, do 1877		260,000.00
Thornton loan bonds		86,000.00
Normal University bonds		28,000.00
$1,000-war bonds	178,000.00	
$500-war bonds	124,000.00	
$100-war bonds	65,000.00	
Revenue deficiency bonds	250,000.00	
State Indebtedness called in by proclamation of the Governor for payment not yet surrendered to the State:		
New internal improvement stock amounting to	23,907.21	
Refunded stock, 1870	7,000.00	
One old internal improvement bond	1,000.00	
Thirteen canal bonds	13,000.00	
Two bonds interest stock	2,134.00	
Total outstanding November 30, 1872		$2,060,150.63
From the above total, deduct the payments made during December 1872 and on January 2, 1873		228,704.73
Debt outstanding January 3		$1,731,445.90

Major A. W. Edwards, Warden, John Reid, Richard Rowett, and Casper Butz, Penitentiary Commissioners, paid Governor Palmer an official call to-day, and congratulated him upon the success of the Penitentiary management.

Special Despatch to The Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3.—The coal miners' strike has virtually come to an end. A large number signified their willingness to commence work for the Western Coal Mining Company's shaft at Howlett, on Wednesday. Mr. Starn, proprietor of the West End, says that he has information that his miners will nearly all go to work at the old prices. If this be true, the backbone is broken, and doubtless the remainder of the miners at the other shafts will not hold out any longer.

LATER.—The strike has ended. The miners will work at old prices.

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—BEEVES.—The market opened firm, with an upward tendency, from ½c to ¾c per lb advance on last week's rates, being obtained for good cattle. The supply, this week so far, is about 300 car loads, and the quality is decidedly inferior, scarcely a fine head being in the market. The attendance of local and Eastern dealers was fair, but their wants were easily supplied. New York buyers, on the other hand, want fine heavy steers, but they were not to be had, as, although there was enough heavy cattle in the market, the quality was poor. The large quantities of ready-dressed beef arriving here from the West has a perceptible effect on this market, and the probability is that unless the New York and Eastern buyers purchase largely the market will decline to-morrow to last week's rates.

MILCH COWS.—The offerings this week have been light, but still sufficient to meet the demand, as there is very little doing. Prices are unchanged, ranging from $45.00 to $65.00 for fair to good, and $70.00 to $80.00 for good to extra.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market opened buoyant, with a short supply. The announcement that a large supply was near at hand caused a feeling of despondency this afternoon, and a consequent depression of the market. The receipts so far are 11,400 head, which were mostly disposed of at the following rates: Fine wool sheep at 6@7½c ₩ lb; coarse wool, 7½@8c ₩ lb. Lambs are wanted, and some buyers would pay almost any price for them.

HOGS.—Scarcely sufficient done this week to make a market. The receipts foot up 221 car loads, most of which have gone through in first hands. William Lester sold 1,710 Illinois, averaging 320 lbs, at $4.60 ₩ cwt.

HORSES.—Six car loads received this week, with no sales reported.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Governor Brown's Message was read in the Legislature this afternoon. It is very long. It treats entirely of State matters, and abounds in recommendations of almost every kind. The receipts into the Treasury for the past year were $2,866,123; balance on hand at the commencement of the year, $942,626; total, $3,638,749; disbursements, $3,044,220; balance Jan. 1, 1873, $594,529.

The Governor calls attention to the great need of a revision or change in the State Constitution, but whether it shall be done by a Constitutional Convention, or submitting amendments to the people at the next general election, he leaves the Legislature to decide. He proceeds, however to point out many defects in the Constitution, among which are the Registry law, the veto power of the Executive, who can now be overruled by a majority vote, the Grand Jury system, etc. Referring to the condition of the State, the Governor says: "Many new enterprises have been successfully established, and increased facilities of commerce have rendered more advantageous the sources of wealth. Our benevolent institutions have greatly enlarged their sphere of usefulness. An energetic population from abroad has thronged hither to abide with us. Education has taken a vigorous impulse form the fostering care extended to it, and we have every reason to look forward with hopefulness to the promising future.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced to repeal the famous Becsel Railroad bill, which authorized cities, counties, and townships to vote a tax to build railroads. This bill will not affect the action taken or the rights acquired under the said act. In the House a bill was passed against the trespass of persons upon fields and premises.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—In the Senate, this afternoon, a bill was introduced to amend the State Insurance law, so as to provide that in case of mutual companies the actual cash assets of the same amount and description shall be accepted in lieu of capital stock, as in case of other companies.

The bill to authorize municipal corporations to construct railway machine shops, and to rent or lease the same, was lost.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 3.—The Senate adjourned to Monday evening, when the committees will probably be announced. The House committees will probably be announced on Monday afternoon.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Proposed New Line Between Chicago and Baltimore---Miscellaneous Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The annual report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is just published. It states that the increase of revenue this year over last is $1,069,147, the revenue in 1871 being $12,557,529, and in 1872, $13,626,677. The expenses of working and keeping the roads and machinery in repair amounted to $6,122,399, being 5.746 per cent on the earnings, showing a decrease of 2.12 per cent, compared with the previous year. With reference to the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, the report says, the pressure of trade from the Northwest has constantly shown the desirableness and necessity of a line of railway entirely under the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Road from Chicago, and through the extensive and fertile intermediate regions to Baltimore. For the purpose of effecting this connection with the least possible delay, it has been determined to construct the road from a point about ninety miles north of Newark, on the Lake Erie division, to Chicago, a distance of 260 miles. The line has been located with low grades, and is singularly direct. It is expected that the entire road will be placed under construction within a brief period, and thus, through this extension, in connection with the Lake Erie and Central Ohio division, and the Baltimore & Ohio Road, an available, economical, and effective route, about 811 miles to Baltimore, and, by the Metropolitan branch, but 784 miles to the City of Washington, can be built and in use within eighteen months. The point of divergence of this road from the Lake Erie Division has also been selected as the proper location for the junction of the proposed line from Pittsburgh, so that the traffic of the main stem, and of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, and between Wheeling and Pittsburgh, and Chicago and the Northwest, will ultimately be concentrated on this route.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The last rail on the Northern Division of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, connecting Little Rock, Ark., with St. Louis, was laid yesterday. The Southern Division of this road extends from Little Rock to Northern Texas, where a connection will be made with the International Railway, which, in turn, connects at Kearney, Texas, with the system of roads extending to the Gulf of Mexico. When this division is completed, which will be within the present year, St. Louis will have another direct connection with this one, *via* the Iron Mountain Railroad, with the Texas & Gulf of Mexico, and also with the Southern Pacific Road.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 3.—So frequent and serious have been the interruptions by ice in the transfer across the Mississippi River, at Louisiana, Mo., of the freight and passengers of the Missouri Division of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, that the managers of that road have decided to erect a splendid bridge to span the river at the point named. The work upon this structure will be commenced in the spring.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The people of Visalia have made up their share of subscriptions for a narrow gauge railroad from that city to Stockton. The overreaching, grasping policy of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has determined the people of these two cities to have a competing road to prevent a monopoly of the carrying trade of the rich San Joaquin Valley. If the Stockton people prove as liberal as those of Visalia, the road will be an assured fact.

PEORIA.

McNulty, the Wife-Murderer---Found Dead.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 3.—McNulty, the reprieved wife-murderer, is greatly rejoiced at his prospects. It is the general opinion that he will not be hung at all, and the community are bitterly opposed to the interference of Governor Palmer. McNulty is a brutal, desperate man.

A German, named Chas. Piper, was discovered dead in his room at a boarding house this morning. Whiskey and cold weather killed him.

Suicides.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—L. Mouler, a tobacco merchant, aged 50, shot himself dead, this morning, in the city railroad car. Reported cause, pecuniary losses. He leaves a wife and three children.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Frederick Rupp, editor of the Belleville (Ill.) *Zeitung*, committed suicide, last night, by hanging himself in the doorway of his office. He had been considered insane for some time past.

Probable Fatal Assault.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Jan. 3.—Hon. Jas. Emmet, of Waverly, well known as a prominent distiller in Ohio, had a melee with one of his workmen whom he discharged yesterday, which terminated by the workman striking him on the head with a mill pick, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. At 4 o'clock to-day Mr. Emmet's chances for recovery were regarded as precarious.

Telegraphic Brevities.

George W. Fargo died at his residence in Buffalo, on Thursday night, through an overdose of laudanum. Mr. Fargo leaves a wife, but no children. He was 50 years of age, and was the son of the Hon. William G. Fargo, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

On Thursday night a British soldier, named James Anderson, while making his way to the depot at Windsor, Canada, fell on the icy track, and was run over by a switch engine and instantly killed.

The body of the second mate, Henry B. Ballard, and four other bodies from the wrecked ship Peruvian, were washed ashore at Cape Cod on Thursday, some of them badly disfigured.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Mary Hilbart, of Cleveland, who died on Tuesday night in a brothel on Third street, returned a verdict of death caused by intemperance.

A young child of Owen Roberts, living near Cincinnati, was burned to death yesterday while its mother was absent from home.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lamphey, aged 72 years, was found dying in her house on Thursday night, in the eastern section of Baltimore, brutally murdered.

It is announced that Superintendent Brockway will retire from the management of the Detroit House of Correction at the expiration of his present term, which will occur Jan. 14, and it is expected that he will take charge of the Detroit car works.

Helen Mauller, a German girl, who had been living in the house with, and been in the employ of, Wm. Wahle, of Jacksonville, Ill., for nearly two months past, on Thursday had him arrested upon the charge of having violated her person on the night of the 30th November last. As the woman remained in Wahle's employ for a month after the offence is alleged to have been committed, many here believe the charge is unfounded. Wahle is a German, of fair standing, and possessed of considerable wealth. The hearing of the evidence in the case was postponed to the 9th inst., and Wahle was released on his own recognizance.

Mr. Henry Wiswall, of Jacksonville, lost, during the summer and fall of 1872, over 100 head of cattle on his Morgan County farm, which died of the Texas cattle fever, and, claiming that the disease was communicated to his cattle by Texas steers brought into the State and county by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, in violation of a provision of law which declares that it shall not be lawful for any railway company to bring into this State any Texas or Cherokee cattle between the 1st of March and the 1st of October in each year, he has instituted a suit in the Morgan County Circuit Court against the railroad company for the sum of $10,000.

POLITICAL.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3.—The Convention of the Reform Party of the State meets to-morrow. It is understood that Senator Rice is urging the setting up of a separate State Government to compel Congress to take some action in regard to the late election in this State. Leading Democrats oppose the movement, and it is thought it will not be carried into effect.

Two more bills will be filed before Judge Caldwell to-morrow, by candidates on the Reform ticket at the late election, who claim to be elected. The first case comes up for argument on Monday.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—The Conservative Legislature is expected to reassemble on Monday. General Emory's troops still hold the Mechanics' Institute.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the Tammany General Committee, last night, John W. Chambers was elected Chairman for 1873. Minor officials were also chosen.

LEVICK'S "MACBETH."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE criticism of "Macbeth," at McVicker's Theatre, your critic severely criticises Mr. Levick's reading of the famous soliloquy, which he divided thus: "If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well. It were done quickly, if the assassination could trammel up the consequence." "This reading," says the critic, "is so manifestly foreign to the meaning of the lines as to appear absurd, and, as has been said, tends to produce a damaging estimate of the actor's ability to understand the *role*, and so works an injustice." Now, that reading, it seems to me, is the *only* one which does not make the passage absurd; and, at the time Mr. Levick entered to deliver the soliloquy, I was curious to see if he would follow the common punctuation which makes such a mess of this grand self-speaking, and when he rendered it as you condemn him for doing, I thought I showed his appreciative insight into the true meaning of the lines. I cite a portion of the note in Richard Grant White's edition of Shakspeare (by the way, probably, the best edition of Shakspeare, after all) in support of this reading. Mr. White says: "There has been an almost universal misapprehension of the significance of those lines, even among actors, by whom they are generally read as if they meant 'If the murder is to be done, when I do it I had better do it quickly.' But this thought is not only very tame, and therefore entirely unsuited to the situation, and inexpressive of the speaker's mental state, but entirely incongruous with the succeeding passage of the soliloquy, which is the expansion of a single thought and a single feeling twin-born,—consciousness of guilt and dread of punishment in a sensitive, imaginative nature devoid of moral firmness. *Macbeth's* first thought is, that when the murder is done, the end is not yet, either here or hereafter; and this thought possesses him entirely until he sees the poisoned chalice commended in his own lips. So Shakspeare, using, as his custom was, one word, 'done' in two senses, makes the prospective murderer of his guest, his kinsman, and his King say,—and with this emphasis,—"If it were *done* (ended) when 'tis done (performed), *then* 'twere well. It were done (ended) quickly if the assassination could clear itself from all consequences,' and so on, to show that 'tis not *done* when 'tis done, and therefore it is not well. Only with this punctuation, and with this signification, can the first part of this soliloquy have becoming dignity, and its parts a due connection." It appears to me that this interpretation of the passage is more than specous or plausible,—that it is, in fact, the conception and the very idea of Shakspeare, and that Mr. Levick has accepted it tends to produce, not a "damaging," but a favorable estimate of his "ability to understand the *role*."

K.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL ITEMS.

Last evening Officer Hogan, of the Sixth Precinct Station, discovered a man named James H. Johnson in the act of prying open the door of a clothing store on Madison street, near Halsted. He was arrested.

The recently-elected officers of Excelsior Lodge No. 3, K. of P., were installed last evening. The ceremonies were conducted by Supreme Grand Chancellor Berry, acting as Grand Chancellor of the State. The officers are as follows: Past Chancellor, James Gardiner; Chancellor Commander, Joseph Lavey; Vice Chancellor, W. K. Andrews; Prelate, Malick Vesey; Master of Exchequer, William McCulloch; Master of Finance, Henry Oram; Keeper of the Records and Seal, J. M. Badger; Master-at-Arms, Robert Oswold; Inner Guard, Thomas Johnson; Outside Guard, John Gilmore. At the conclusion of the installation the Supreme Grand Chancellor delivered an interesting address in which he referred to the successful career of the order everywhere, and the bright future which is before it. He complimented the members of Excelsior Lodge on the high position which their organization had obtained in the fraternity.

About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening a serious altercation occurred at the "Z. L. P." omnibus barn, on Twenty-second street, between two men named James McNamara and Richard Carroll. The former was armed with a club, and the latter with a hatchet. McNamara sustained several severe cuts in the head, but is not in a dangerous condition. He boards at No. 169 Butterfield street. Carroll was not injured, and has thus far managed to escape arrest. The origin of the quarrel has not been definitely ascertained, but it doubtless arose from the fact that McNamara had been discharged from the Omnibus Company's service, while Carroll was retained.

Wrecked Off Cape Cod.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—At 1:30 a. m. to-day, during the prevalence of the thick fog, the bark Aurora, from Accra, Africa, bound for Boston, went ashore at Rogers Hollow, South Wellfleet. The masts were cut away to ease the vessel, but by 9 a. m. she bilged and filled with water. All hands were saved. Her cargo consisted of palm oil gum copal.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—A grand meeting of soldiers and sailors of this State is to be held at Lansing, on Wednesday next. The programme consists of a business meeting during the day, and a banquet and hop in the evening.

Killed His Mother-in-Law.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Mary Ann Mane, a widow woman, aged 45, was killed by John Murphy, her son-in-law, during a drunken row last night, at a groggery kept by the latter in Jackson street. Murphy escaped, and is supposed to have fled to Chillicothe, Mo., where he has relatives residing.

A Serious Fall.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 3.—Chief Justice Nicholson, of the Supreme Court, to-day fell down a flight of steps at the Capitol, immediately after the adjournment of Court, and fractured one of his thigh bones. It will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties on the Bench.

TWO IMPORTANT EXPEDITIONS.

The North Pole and South Pole to Be Searched Out Simultaneously.

From the London Telegraph, Dec. 12.

In a few days, if not a few hours, the Challenger will start on her long three years' voyage of discovery and research. Singularly enough, it is now as nearly as may be a hundred years since Cook set out on his memorable expedition. A hundred years have done great things for us; and in these days of screw steamers and ocean telegraphs a voyage round the world is a comparatively little matter. The Challenger, however, starts upon no ordinary cruise. After a brief visit to Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Madeira, she will spend twelve entire months in thoroughly exploring the great basin of the Atlantic. Thence she will fight her way southward to the mysterious regions of thick-ribbed ice that hem in the Southern Pole. Thence again she will wing her way to Australia and New Zealand, and so on through the coral ocean to Japan, returning homeward by way of the Pacific. Nor will the gallant vessel be alone in the work. Captain Nares may find his best to journey due north, but found to his dismay that the ice over which he was sledging floated downwards toward the equator far more rapidly than he with his sledges could make way in the direction of the Pole. He was attempting, in short, to climb a giant treadmill, and so gave up the Sisyphean task in a very reasonable fit of despair.

At the south pole, analogous, if not entirely identical difficulties will meet the crew and company of the Challenger. There is, so far as we can conjecture, no open sea at the South Pole, but rather a quasi-spherical continent, of which South Victoria Land, Sabrina Land, Balleny Land, and Adelie Land are, as it were, the outlying promontories. Against the shores of this antartic contment rises up the warm equatorial current, drifting off again toward the equator, it gradually congeals into a colossal ring of ice, against which explorer after explorer, from Furneaux to Bellingshausen, from Wedel to Biscoe, from Wilkes to D'Urville, and from D'Urville to Ross, has in vain attempted to make his way. From South Pole, as from North a huge glacier runs toward the tropics. Beyond this wall of ice, and in its very heart or core, lies a land of the Hyperboreans, where the climate is forever warm and equable, and where countless myriads of perpendicular darkness follow six months of perpetual sunlight. It is a little strange that we in the nineteenth century find the old dreams of Herodotus true in fact. Yet it stands beyond all question that at the very heart of the South Pole there lies a pleasant region, possibly inhabited, with a warm sea, teeming with shores, which nevertheless some 200 or 300 miles from its coast line is locked in by an iron ring of icebergs rising high as the Himalayas. The inhabitants, if any there be, of this strange clime, are dwellers in a valley shut in by a huge circular wall of crystal, while between them and their glassy barrier rolls that very circumambient Oceanos of which the Greek cosmogonists sung, and in the existence of which the chronicler of Thurii himself believed. We dare hardly hope that either North Pole or South Pole will be reached ere many years have rolled over our heads. But while travels towards the equator faster than the explorer can make his way towards the pole, presents a difficulty practically insuperable; and if ever we are to visit the land of the Hyperboreans, to explore the Erewhon of the South, or to harpoon whale and walrus in the open ocean of the North, we shall have to press Mr. Coxwell's successors into our service, and to travel through the air in aerial steam-engines, as fully equipped for a three year's voyage as is at present the Challenger, for her long dredging and sounding tour. But if we are not at present likely to reach either Erewhon or Kane's ocean, it is at least certain that the results which expeditions such as that of the Challenger are likely to obtain for us will be of incalculable value. We have at present no accurate map of the ocean's bottom, nor any certain chart of the currents. Indeed the Wyville Thompson expedition, if we may so call it, is expressly sent out to dredge and rake the sea.

The gallant vessel carries with her two hundred miles of sounding line, and has a hundred miles of whale line, with which to dredge Father Ocean's depths. She is armed to the teeth with trawls, seines, and nets; and for day after day she will hover about, taking soundings, scraping the ocean floor, and bringing up shells with their builders, mud, gravel, weeds, and other specimens of the deep-sea flora and fauna. Photographers, chemists, naturalists, are upon her staff. She is, in short, a microcosm in a macrocosm; and will doubtless do her duty through each hour of her long and dreary three years' voyage. What news she will bring back it were presumptuous to anticipate. But it is certain that on one point, at any rate, she will get full information, material with which the world. For the success of ocean telegraphy it is essential to know the configuration of the depths of the sea, the shape and character of its bed, the nature of the creatures and plants that haunt it, the force and set of its currents, the figure and dimensions of the great ocean basins, and the temperature of the water at various depths. On all these points the records of the Challenger will have much to tell us, and upon them will depend the future of submarine telegraphy. It is, then, upon no common object that the Challenger is despatched, and that Mr. Lowe loosens the Treasury purse-strings, and that Mr. Goschen places a Queen's ship with her crew at the disposal of the Royal Society. For three tedious years the vessel will be plowing the 'salt waves, without intermission of her labors. The duties will be long and monotonous, the voyage weary and exhausting. All success, then, ought we to wish to her and to the gallant body of volunteers by which she is manned. And should she not discover the hyperborean land itself, may she yet flit unharmed from North to South, from the Antantic Ocean to the North Pacific, and so return safe to port, her crew safe and sound, and herself laden with the rich spoils of three years' uninterrupted scientific research!

Mrs. Edwin Forrest at Her Husband's Bier.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian's wife, was, according to the statement of a reporter, at her husband's funeral. He says:

"Sitting at the window facing Broad street, and with no one near her, her arms resting listlessly on her knees, her fingers nervously drumming and toying each other, was Catharine Sinclair, the divorced wife of the dead. If any one knew who she was, they appeared to keep their distance. She arrived yesterday morning and entered the house at half-past 12. She was dressed in deep mourning, with a double black crape veil flowing nearly to her feet. She moved nervously toward the rear parlor, where the remains were lying. There were but five or six persons in the room. Throwing aside her veil, she stood for nearly ten minutes, placed her hand upon his head, and followed the arm down to the hand, which she grasped for a few minutes. Then she glided toward the foot of the coffin and plucked one or two flowers from the cross which lay upon the dead man's feet. She then moved rapidly to the front parlor, where she was seated until the coffin left the house."

A GIGANTIC FORGERY.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Spurious Mississippi Warrants in Circulation.

From the New Orleans Times.

About four months ago, the State authorities of Mississippi ascertained that an immense amount of forged warrants were out upon the market, and in extensive circulation. These warrants were genuine, in so far as signature, etc., went, but the amounts had been erased by some sort of preparation, and different numbers inserted. Immediately upon the receipt of this information, the State authorities of Mississippi gratified Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and he in turn referred it to Colonel Whitney, Chief of the United States Detective Bureau, who at once ordered all the United States detectives in the South to work upon the case, and active measures were at once taken to ferret out the forgers.

Shortly afterward, on the 14th of September last, a certain well-known lady called on Mr. Newman, the broker, on Camp street, in this city, and, presenting a Mississippi State warrant for $500, stated that she desired to sell it remarkably cheap. As Mr. Newman had been a short time before deceived with a forged warrant, his suspicions were at once aroused, and he detained the party until the police could be sent for. After their arrival, something in the appearance of the warrant excited suspicion, though it was evident that the signature was genuine, and Mr. Fitzp